

Illustrated Midland News.

No. 74.—VOL. IV. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.]

THE MARSEILLAISE IN LONDON.

ONE of the new features in the way of London street music during the last few weeks are the French bands. They are to be seen in nearly every thoroughfare, but they mostly frequent the neighbourhood of Leicester-square and the streets of the West-end. As a rule they consist of five or six children, such as our artist has drawn in the picture below. Violins are in some cases their only instruments; but our artist has sketched one of the more important companies, strengthened by the assistance of an energetic young harpist. They always give the Marseillaise, and they generally sing it out of tune and harsh, but never without an amount of vigour and spirit which try their vocal organs as well as their fiddles to the utmost. Our familiar friend in "Little Dorrit,"

could he walk through London just now, might imagine himself once more "over the seas and far away;" for there is certainly "marchonging" and "alonging" enough at present to satisfy the most ardent of those foreign gentlemen, whom Dickens's Englishman regarded with so much genial contempt. The French bands in London only represent one of the many changes which have come over the character of our street groups since the investment of Paris. We have in preparation another picture illustrating the modern occupation of London by the French. If we cannot lend them the assistance of our arms, we can at least offer them an asylum. One of the causes of the sympathy for France which is growing up in London may no doubt be found in the bringing home of the siege to the hearts of the people by the unhappy crowds of French refugees in the metropolis, more particularly women and children.



"Aux armes, citoyens!
Formez vos bataillons!"

A FEDERATION OF PEACE.

QUITE right are the Chambers of Commerce, and all the Britons of whatever class or party, who, in various tones, but in the same spirit, are asking for the settlement of the Alabama question. The old world is in mortal straits just now, and for the love of God and man it is demanded that the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race should understand each other, and join hands for the weal of nations and peoples. We ask our cousins of the grand Federation across the Atlantic to look with us upon the crimes being committed in Europe under the flag of War. Let us read the lesson together, as if it were written in a story book for our behoof. Latins and Teutons are at the old work upon the former battle ground of the Roman Empire, and though there is a conscience growing up among civilized nations in protest against this chartered business of murder, it is yet considered to be answer enough that the Governments have quarrelled, and that the arbitrament of battle has been invoked. If we can but gain time we shall overcome the old logic of the war-makers, and arrive at other methods of arranging our disputes; and it rests with ourselves to gain time by disposing with all eagerness of the questions which may possibly develop into hostilities. It might have been well for Europe if the Governments of London and Washington had been in perfect accord when the first note of strife was sounded between France and Germany last July. The blaze of battle throws a vivid light upon our own unsettled relations, and warns us of danger. To avert the very chance of the calamity of a struggle of life and death between England and America was motive enough to set us to the trial of amicable conclusions; but a stronger motive has grown up in these few months. A league of enlightened nations is wanted to put out of court the barbarous wager of war, and to whom should the honour of initiation belong but to the two countries which have led the world in freedom, and have colonized the hemispheres with industry and trade? There are objects which these two peoples should have in common, and one of them is to counsel peace among nations in a manner that shall carry with it the spirit of friendship with the force of dictation. Honest and peaceably disposed millions, desiring to injure neither neighbours nor foreigners, asking only to be allowed to work and live unmolested among their friends and kin, and feeling something within them of the inspiration of better principles of international amity than those which have prevailed between governments hitherto, would joyfully hail the news of the making of a strong pacific Federation. The times cry out for it. Just now the balance of forces is against humanity and progress. The Power that has taken sway east of the Atlantic is before everything a military power, made wholly in modern battle-fields, and built up and carried on upon military rules and in accordance with military ideas. The triumph of Prussia is a proclamation to the world that Europe is to be organised in accordance with the method exemplified in the dismemberment of Denmark, the conquest of Hanover, the annexation of French provinces, and the bombardment of Paris. These are not the principles of the English nation, nor the notions of the great American people. Let London and Washington make haste to resolve their differences, and take counsel together of the way in which a wholesome restraint may be put upon the old-world dogmas, bred of successful war, now rampant in Europe. There are peoples on the Continent who would not be unwilling to make pact with Great Britain and the United States.

THE LATE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

NOR in anger, but with a feeling akin to sorrow, will many Englishmen read the correspondence between the Hon. Mr. MOTLEY and Mr. Secretary FISH. In diplomatic circles it was no doubt very well understood, both in Washington and in London, that the ambassador who succeeded Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON as the representative here of the Government of the United States, held strong anti-English views with regard to the question in dispute between the two countries; but outside those circles, men of reading and of culture were apt to give the author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic" credit for a less one-sided view of the question. It was, therefore, a rather agreeable surprise when we heard that Mr. MOTLEY was appointed; for how was it possible that a literary man of such conspicuous ability, a gentleman who had taken such a grand view of the struggles of the Netherlands against the power of Spain, and of Protestantism in strife with the Roman Church, could entertain opinions inimical to a friendly settlement of the differences between America and Great Britain, or arrive at a conclusion so partial and so utterly illogical as that our Government was at fault in recognising the Southern States as belligerents in the War of Secession? The selection of Mr. MOTLEY seemed an act on the part of the Washington Senate full of promise of a friendly arrangement, at a moment when pacific negotiations had been so rudely retarded by the rejection of Mr. JOHNSON'S convention by the American Senate. Strange to say, now that Mr. MOTLEY has been recalled, and has laid before his country and ours a correspondence setting forth his grievance against his own Government, in relation to his unceremonious removal from the embassy, we learn that he had given the historian of the Netherlands too much credit at once for clear-sightedness on a matter of international law and for a friendly disposition towards ourselves. His sentiments of goodwill we have no reason to doubt; but his views, we now learn, were very much those of that section of politicians in the States who, against argument, against facts, against dates, and in contravention of common sense, held Great Britain to have committed an offence against America in proclaiming neutrality in the war. Mr. SUMNER told his band of political supporters that this country was mainly responsible for the continuance and gigantic proportions of the war of the Southern States against the Northern, and contended that we had rendered ourselves morally liable to pay the greater part of the expenses of that struggle; and Mr. MOTLEY came here, we are led now to assume, not simply as the friend of Mr. SUMNER, but very much in the character of one of his political disciples. He declares that he has committed no offence against his Government to warrant his peremptory withdrawal from London: and in reply he is told that he has laid himself open to blame by casually, and in indirect ways, pressing the United States claims upon our Foreign Office with gentle hints of possible hostility if we did not meet the demands, while he was under the most unequivocal instructions not to interfere in any way with the quarrel. It cannot but be a matter of grief to Englishmen to discover, so late in the day, that in Mr. MOTLEY at our court they had not so good a friend as they thought they had; for it was impossible not to hope for good offices between this country and the United States from one who had contributed so nobly to the literature of freedom and progress. Owing to the misapprehension abroad as to the views and feelings of Mr. MOTLEY a good deal of regret was expressed throughout this country when it was understood that he had been requested to resign his post. Happily there is no cause for regret. His departure and the coming of General SCHENCK are events most opportune. Happening at a time when a considerable portion of the English people are begging for a settlement of the Alabama dispute, and when the state of Europe seems especially to call for a perfectly friendly understanding between Great Britain and America, we may regard our disappointment in Mr. MOTLEY as cheaply atoned for by his recall.

TABLE TALK.

No man or woman, probably, of those whose business it is to amuse the public, ever succeeded in the task, performing it for profit only. Nothing else so puts to the test the love of the artist for his work. Watch the player on the stage. It may be difficult to separate the love of gain from the eagerness for applause. The two feelings are very closely mixed up. A round of cheers may make a player's fortune. A spontaneous and hearty volley of hand clapping at a critical moment of trial may determine a man or a woman's future—whether it shall be one of drudgery and hope deferred, or whether the sun shall shine over the days to come. But it goes by the light of approbation. There is no definite value to be placed upon the services of the actor or the singer. To be secure of pleasing is to be sure of a large measure of reward. The vagueness and the expansiveness of the prize-list create an undefined longing in the competitor, wholly unknown to the man before whom success, mediocrity, or absolute inferiority are accurately appraised. The banker's clerk is perfectly well aware of the utmost income that can ever fall to his lot. Setting aside the professions, all middle-class men and artisans, looking to their own exertions in their respective callings and not to the manipulation of capital for an income, can tell almost to a fraction what is possible for them to accomplish, and in the professions there are not many exceptions to the same rule. But there are avenues for the exercise of talent, energy, and perseverance, wherein an altogether different set of rules obtains, and surely those who set themselves to entertain the world form a class whose prospects are more uncertain and involve greater possibilities than those of almost any other fraternity in society. In the law, in art, in letters, given so much original talent and so much application and it is not hard to predict within a degree or two how far a man will go; but who shall say of the aspiring young actor what turn of expression, of voice, of gait, of feeling, shall take the public taste? This is not saying that the fancy of an audience is won by a trick and by nothing else. There must be genuine ability; there must be, in fact, something of genius to enable one to stand before the world during long years holding a position once attained. But there is a good deal of sense and intelligence, and natural stage talent, and thorough knowledge of the principles of their art, in a large number of players who just hold their own through life and never distinguish themselves. There have been actors and actresses who, having by something very like an accident hit the secret of an audience's liking, have moved afterwards in a charmed circle of success, as if they had found a talisman. The audience makes the actor; and the actor plays afterwards his patrons' own tune, suddenly revealed to him in their presence. It is a sort of Freemasonry. All words and expression are more or less a bungle, and people go on mutually misunderstanding each other, or mutually blind to the fact that they are the subjects of a common sympathy, till a something which the art of language and gesture cannot teach is done on the one side or the other, and the barrier is broken down. Something of the same sort goes on upon the one side and the other of the footlights. We ever after detect some fine quality in the man who has once given us a thorough awakening, and we do not see it by imagination merely. He moves on in the groove that he has discovered, with more or less improvement according to his talent. It has fallen to the lot of every one of us to watch the successful man whom we knew before he had made his mark, and we marvel much at the nice and subtle difference that has been wrought in him. He is broadly the same. He steps to the old measure. That which was familiar before is still there; but the deepest, the surest mark—that which was not discernible before and now is never absent—is the mark which was set upon him when he discovered the secret. On that, for the remainder of his life, he trades; that he cultivates and develops and grows by.

Is it a good or a bad exercise for the patience to be very much under trial? We may ask ourselves this question now, *apropos* of the weather, under whose influence for the last six weeks we have suffered. There are people whom we are in the habit of calling our neighbours, with whom we are a good deal associated, with whom we compete in many things, who know nothing whatever of tribulation such as ours. What would the untravelled Spaniard, the Italian, or the Greek say to the meteorological changes which have succeeded each other in this island since the Christmas frost set in? The foreigner among us, much as he may be struck with these delectable phenomena in contrast with his own experience, is in a better case to bear it than ourselves, for to him it is exceptional, and he has the satisfaction of drawing strong comparisons favourable to his own land. He is not bound down to it, and obliged to acknowledge it as part of the common life of him. Old England is a good mother to us. Her virtues are many; her resources are wonderful; her beauty even is not matched in many places in the world; but she puts our affection sorely to the proof. Abounding and immeasurable must be our faith in her, that we can be true to her through such a time as this, and give her credit for the benefits she is going to bestow upon us in the months that are to come. Oh, how far off are the green fields and the flowers! What barriers are built up between us and the early mornings of June when the sun is rising—the evening twilight of July at the beginning of the rising of the moon! Splash through the streets of London or Birmingham to-day, snow and rain overhead, mud indescribable under feet, bitter cold in the air; think of the snow and intense frost of a week or two since, and then of the thaw, and the bleak wind, and the never ceasing rain that was overdue in the drought of last summer, and remained in arrears till now—and realise if you can a summer's day in Devon or on the borders of the Lakes. We have, however, warrant in experience if not in science that the horrors will pass away once again. The days are coming when we will not envy the tenants of foreign climes, though their winters are not the winters of discontent.

THE war will certainly have a great influence upon the literature, the modes of thought and the lines of inquiry of the next ten or twenty years. From Germany we have been wont to import a good deal of abstract criticism and original speculation, and we must not look in that quarter for a continuance of the supply for many a day. It is impossible, indeed, to foresee what change in the habits of mind of the German student may be wrought by the great occurrences of 1870. Many who know well the land of the Teuton are of opinion that before the campaign began military and disciplinarian Prussia had begun to produce an unfavourable effect on the kindly, sympathetic, and easy going German character. The conquest of France will not tend to neutralise that influence.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

MISS BRADDON having founded the modern sensation novel is making an effort to leave it behind her. She has in her latest books risen superior to the trick of her first successes. "Birds of Prey" and its sequel are among the best of her latest works. The two girls are rare pictures, drawn in different lights, and finished with a consistency of design that is perfect. But Miss Braddon's new novel, "Fenton's Quest," is a far quieter story than "Birds of Prey." It is written evidently with a double purpose. In the first place, to show that the authoress can write a domestic story; and in the next place, because the taste of the day is changing. The public has tired of the sensation novel, and is, we believe, tiring of the novel altogether. But Miss Braddon will always have an audience, and she is wise in conciliating their changing opinions. "Fenton's Quest" is a clever and well-written story, and will commend itself to the family circle. There is one character in it which stands out from the canvas, limned with a carefulness of detail and a truthfulness of colour that lends a charm to the grouping of the other figures. We allude to John Saltram, the accomplished, fascinating, idle man of the world, a good fellow in his way, but selfish without knowing it, sacrificing others to his own pleasures, and yet doing it in a *blase* indifferent manner without any active viciousness. It is late in life that he fancies he is in love, and then he ensnares the heart of a girl who is engaged to his friend, only to become weary of matrimonial sweets. John Saltram is a creation that any novelist might feel proud of, and this one character is enough to secure the success of Miss Braddon's latest novel.

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK, AND TYLER (who by the way we should have mentioned as the publishers of "Fenton's Quest") have just added to the books of the season a work that will no doubt have a long popularity. It is a sort of companion to "Many Thoughts of Many Minds" and "Musings about Men." The compiler is Henry Southgate, whose labours in this direction are entitled to all praise. His third collection is entitled "Noble Thoughts in Noble Language." As a book for casual reading it is almost equal to Charles Knight's "Half Hours with the Best Authors," while it will be prized by many readers as a work of reference. "What a world of thought is here packed up together!" This single volume is a whole library. Eight hundred pages with, in some cases, several authors in one page, the work is one which every traveller should have in his portmanteau. As a single example of various authors it is worthy of a place in every library, and it is furnished in a binding that should attract the scores of "genteel people" who parade bindings on drawing-room tables. "Noble Thoughts" is on the whole an admirable collection of pieces both new and old. Such books often introduce desultory readers to authors of whom they have never heard, bringing to them a world of pleasure upon which they had never counted.

THE same brightness and brilliancy, the same poetic fervour and lusciousness of simile which have characterised his previous works, are apparent in Mr. Swinburne's new book "Songs before Sunrise;" but his book is disfigured by a blasphemous contempt for all the holiest and most cherished principles of Christianity. Mr. Swinburne jeers at God himself with maniacal ferocity. He stands before the Cross and shames humanity with infamous derision. The worst of all this is that Mr. Swinburne gives no reason for the self-abasement of himself and his art. He does not condescend to combat or discuss the leading principles of our faith, and it is strange that even the poetic temperament of the man is not stirred by the sublime and beautiful, the loving, tender, and pathetic features of our Saviour's life, let alone the grandeur of that self-denying figure upon the Cross, which is the emblem of all that is pure and good. However, so it is. Mr. Swinburne chooses to wear the Devil's livery, while he gives evidence of possessing some of the noblest attributes of man. His critics just now seem to concern themselves very much about what posterity will think of him. It will be of the same opinion, we fancy, as the thoughtful men of to-day, that Mr. Swinburne is a poet with an intellectual flaw, exemplifying once more the close alliance of genius and madness.

To have the courage of one's opinions is not Cockney courage, generally. Englishmen, and especially Londoners, have a childish dread of any change in dress. For many years endeavours have been making to change the hideous dress coat. The Prince of Wales tried—in vain. The silk hat is a thing of ugliness, from which Englishmen will not depart. It is to be seen at an Irish wedding in Connemara and in Pall Mall. Many readers may remember the laugh that was raised in London some years ago, when the *Athenæum* reviewed the head-gear of Europe, and, later, when the great hatter of Regent-street wrote a book on hats. But there are signs, this winter, of a new-born audacity in the matter of men's dress which are worth noting. You see figures that closely resemble the infantry of the Czar of all the Russias, pushing through the winter fog, in Bond-street and Pall Mall. Irish frieze has been shaped into a garment which is called "The Ulster," and which is so great a departure from the recognised forms of English coats, that we wonder the timid Englishman of taste has dared to put it on. But he has dared:—dared! and Ulsters are to be seen hanging in all the club cloak-rooms of the West. There is a hope for a change in hats after this! Ireland is, indeed, industriously looking up. The ancient art of illuminating has been revived by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of Belfast, with astonishing brilliancy, and it has just been applied by them to fifty different gift-forms, with infinite grace and finish. There is a native taste in Ireland which has yet to be developed and to be made marketable.

JULIA GODDARD'S "Wonderful Stories from Northern Lands," (Longman, Green and Co.), is a very clever and amusing book for the young by the winter's fireside. The tales are those of Norse Mythology; they tell "How Thor recovered his Hammer," and the stories of "Balder," of Volund, of "Thor's Adventures among the Jotuns," of "Thorwald's Bridal," and many others. The fancy is good, the style captivating, and the pictures form a capital set-off to the romance. The verdict of the juvenile reader must be highly favourable of Miss Goddard's book.

MR. DAVID WILSON, of Glasgow, is doing a service to literature and the public. He is publishing the "Waverley Novels" in penny weekly numbers. We have received the first part, and can honestly and earnestly praise it. The work is under the general editorship of the Rev. P. Hatley Waddell, LL.D., The publisher dedicates the book to the working men of the United Kingdom, by whom we hope it will be fully appreciated.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

WHEREVER you went last week in London you encountered managers of country theatres. They came to town from every quarter of the three kingdoms, and were to be seen as intently occupied in the London houses, as if they had never seen a play in their lives before. The reason of this influx of provincial managers to London will interest our readers. It was what they call in town "the managers' week," when the proprietors of country theatres come to town to pick up hints and ideas for their pantomimes next year. It often happens that the properties and tricks of this year at the leading theatres come out fresh and new in country towns next year; while at the same time they are frequently improved by the change, undergoing revision and development which give a marked completeness and finish to the country pantomime. In the agony column of the *Telegraph* an advertiser tells his friends that he and his family have left London because the best pantomime is at Bradford! Now while this is a slight exaggeration, yet it cannot be denied that the provincial pantomime in the large towns is a really grand spectacle. We have special examples of this fact at Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Bath, and Glasgow.

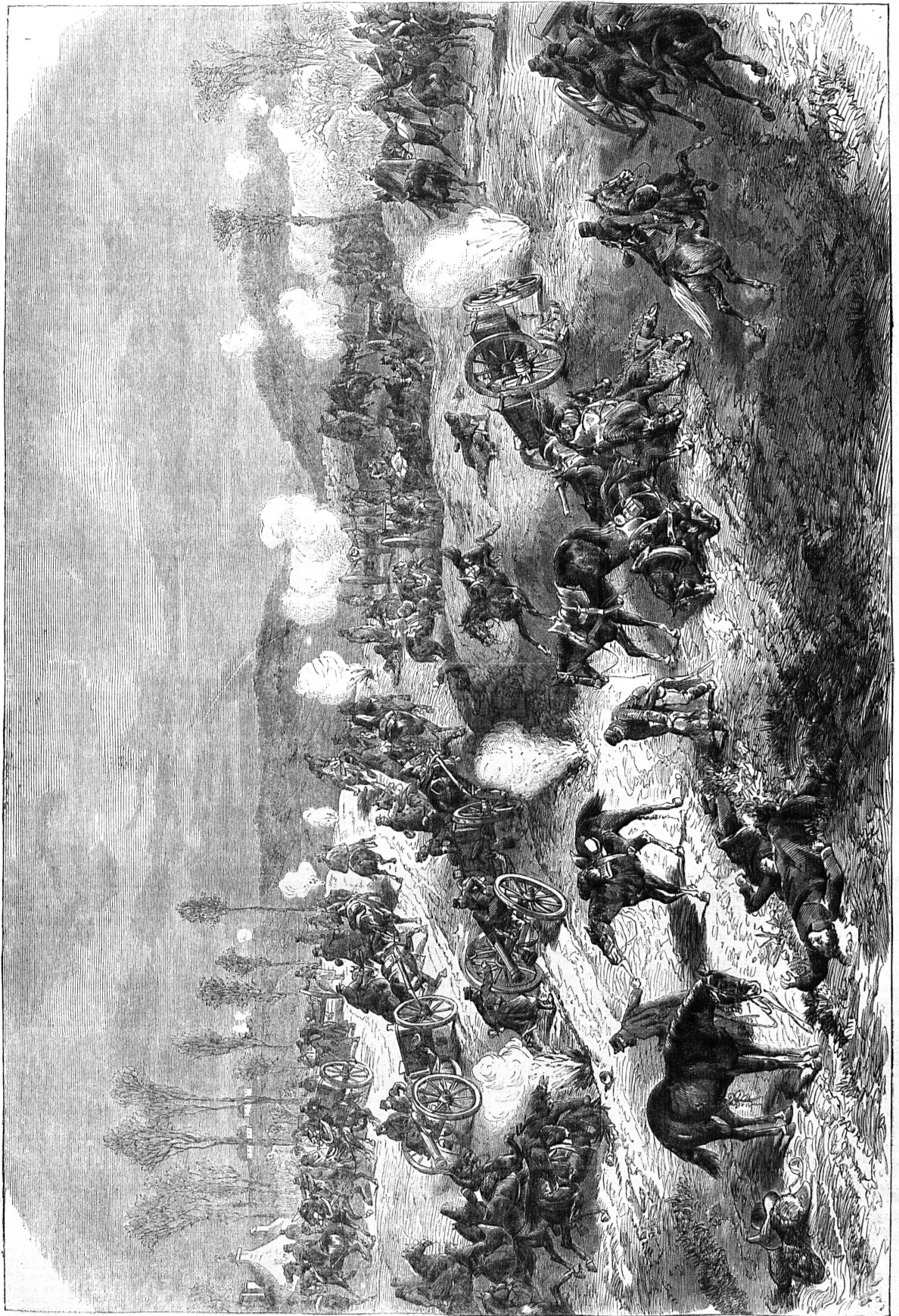
WHILE we are continually being told that the theatres are not doing well, we have daily examples to the contrary, and we know a "hawk from a handaw," "paper from money." Drury Lane, Covent Garden, the Gaiety, the Princess's, and Marie Wilton's little theatre have been crowded during the week, and for some time past. Drury Lane is paying its proprietors splendid dividends, a pleasant sensation which they had not experienced for some years prior to Mr. Chatterton's management.

THE Polytechnic goes with the times. It has erected the trapeze. The performer executes the most daring feats. He never moves his hands from the flying bar throughout his performances. We venture to say that the "famous brothers" of the Music Halls cannot equal the Polytechnic trapezist for daring and endurance. There is also this satisfaction at the Polytechnic. If the bar breaks or the rope gives way the gymnast cannot injure himself. He is made of wood and steel springs. We strongly advise our friends to go and see him. Mr. Grossmith, jun. has taken his place on the platform of the Polytechnic in a permanent engagement. His story of the "Yellow Dwarf" is full of humour, the pictures full of colour, and Mr. Grossmith, jun., has one accomplishment more than his father possesses. He can sing a song and accompany himself cleverly on the piano.

ONE of the prettiest and most comfortable theatres in London, the Gaiety, deserves its success. We can the more particularly recommend it to our friends in the country because we know how they dislike the tyranny of box-keepers and the tax of programmes. Not that countrymen are less liberal than the Londoners; indeed, we think, as a rule, they are more generous; but they are not always acquainted with London customs and are often imposed upon in consequence. Let us then remind them that at the Gaiety no fees are permitted to be taken by the attendants. A friend of ours offered one of them a shilling, and was told by the box opener that her place was worth a hundred times that sum, and that she should lose it if she took a fee. This much said, for the especial behoof of those who might be ignorant of the excellent regulations of the Gaiety, and we have only to add that "A Christmas Story" is a thoughtful piece of dramatic work. It is not an easy thing to adapt Dickens for the stage, but Mr. Boucicault has given a most excellent version of the "Cricket on the Hearth" in this "Christmas Story" of the Gaiety, and the piece is worthily cast. Mr. Toole has far wider scope for his ambition as a comedian in the part of *Caleb Plummer* than he has in his pet piece of "Dearer Than Life" (or Second Edition of "The Chimney Corner,") and he gives us an artistic and touching representation of the fond old father. Mr. Maclean is almost equally good as *John Peerybingle*. *Bertha* lives and breathes in Miss Dalton. Miss Farren is *Tilly Slawboy* from her shock of hair to her boots. Already we had no better representative of the comic boys of Dickens than Miss Farren; and there is no other lady on the stage who could equal her characteristic picture of the servant of all work in *Dot's* cottage. As for *Dot* herself, Miss Addison plays the part with a certain amount of effect; but she has contracted a mannerism, which is just a little hard and harsh. Miss Addison has a touch of the peculiarities of both Furdado and Neilson, and we advise her to throw it off at once and be herself, or rather as Penn Holder hath it, be the part she is performing. Miss Addison has plenty of dramatic ability, and it is because we think so that we venture to offer her a word of caution and advice. *Aladdin the 2nd* is one of the best of our modern extravaganzas. That is, perhaps, not saying much for it; but we wish it to mean a great deal nevertheless. A new feature is original music by Herve, which increases its attractiveness immensely. The scenery and dresses are exquisite in design and colour. Mr. Toole, Mr. J. D. Stoye, and Miss Farren, in the humorous parts, are provokingly funny. They keep the house in roars of laughter, while Miss Constance Loseby, Miss Tremaine, and Mr. E. Perrini, both for their acting and singing, are deserving of the highest praise. We observe that a new drama by Mr. Byron is in preparation at this theatre.

IN the development of what is known as the "patriotic business" on the stage, the Surrey Theatre is doing a very good stroke. Its "Grand Procession and Ballet of All Nations," in the pantomime "My Son Jack," is a brilliant and exhilarating spectacle. The display of all the banners and insignia in regular order is admirably conceived and finely presented, and it affords the audience abundant opportunity of testifying its sympathies and its prejudice or indignation. China stalks on, of course to be hissed; Russia to experience marks of Britain's displeasure, not only from the "gods," but from all parts of the house; Turkey to be kindly patronized; Prussia to be howled at; and France to be enthusiastically cheered. The little ebullition of political feeling greatly enlivens the evening's entertainment. While on the subject of the Surrey pantomime, we are bound to say that its transformation scene is a perfect marvel of splendour, and well worth going across the water to see while the season lasts.

A SPECIAL despatch from Rome to the *Daily Telegraph* states that the Ambassadors of Austria and North Germany, in compliance with instructions from their Governments, have inquired of Cardinal Antonelli what guarantee his Holiness would regard as sufficient on the part of the Italian Government to remove the disagreement at present existing between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. In reply, the Cardinal, by order of the Pope, intimated that the Court of Rome wished for no other guarantee than the pure and simple restitution of the territories of the Church from the Neapolitan frontier to the Po, and that his Holiness would accept no arrangement not based on those conditions.



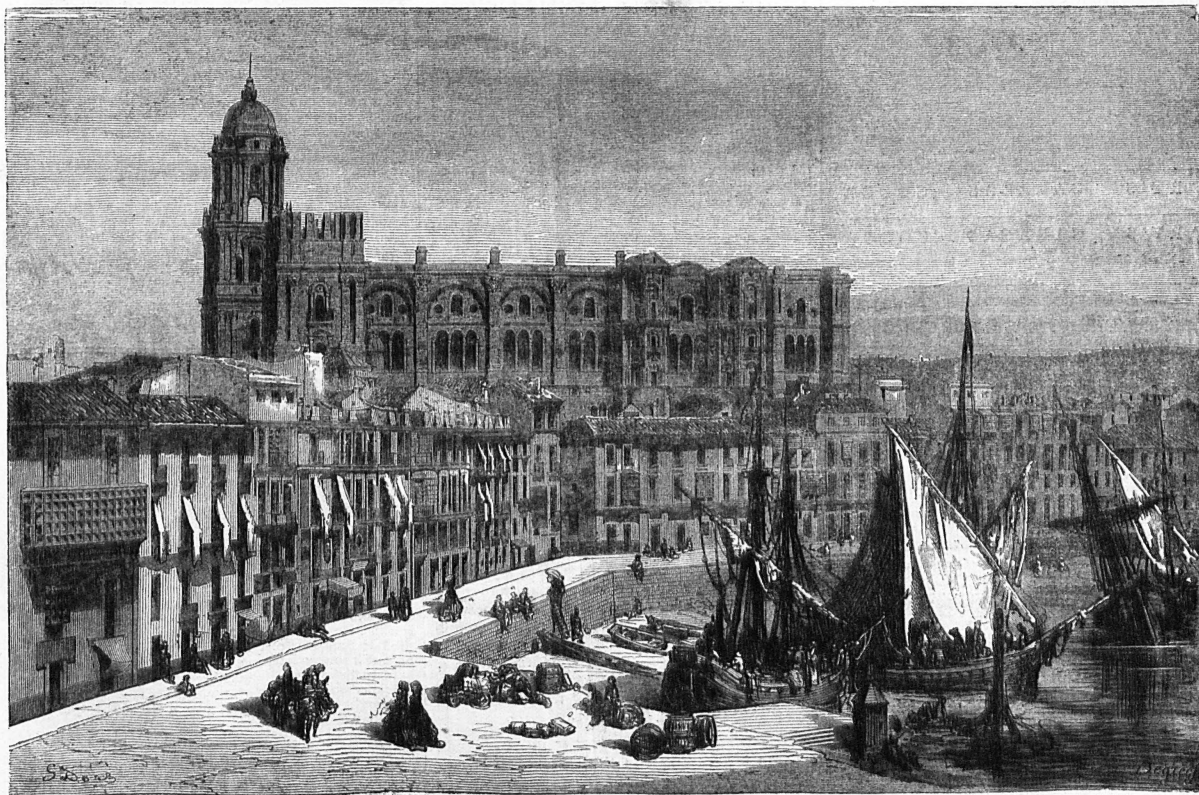
Fort Nogent.

BEFORE PARIS ON THE 2ND DECEMBER.—WURTEMBERG ARTILLERY ON THE HEIGHTS OF VILLIERS.

Mont Avron.



SENORAS AND GITANA.—BY GUSTAVE DORE.



MALAGA.—BY GUSTAVE DORE.

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

THE Plymouth correspondent of the *Globe* says Bovisand Fort, at the eastern end of Plymouth Sound, is to be armed with twenty-two 9in. 12-ton Palliser guns, a new casemated battery having been made for their reception.

NEARLY thirty administrative battalions and forty distinct corps of volunteers, representing between 40,000 and 50,000 men, have now received Snider rifles in exchange for their Enfields.

A SHORT time since the German Democrats resident in London sent the following address to General Garibaldi: "The German societies 'Teutonia' and 'Arbeiter-Bildungs-Verein' to General Garibaldi.—The German Democrats of London thank you for your constant devotion to the Republican cause, and principally for your generosity in offering your heart and your sword, in the cause of the universal Republic, to France, and not alone against Prussian despotism, because in combating Prussia you do battle against all the despotic Governments of Europe, which are united against liberty." The following reply to the foregoing address has been received by the German Democrats of London from General Garibaldi: "Dion, January 16, 1871. Commandant General de l'Armée des Vosges, Citizens.—Thanks for your letter. It is a generous manifestation by the sons of Germany in the holy cause of humanity. You have well concluded that it is not only German despots, but all despots, that we battle against. Honour to the champions of the people's cause! Sincerely yours, G. GARIBALDI." Should M. Jules Favre visit England, a deputation consisting of German Democrats will wait upon the French Minister to assure him that they and millions of their countrymen in Germany have no sympathy with the policy of the Emperor and Count Bismarck, but that, on the contrary, they view with horror the scenes now being enacted in France, and are firmly opposed to any annexation to Prussia of French territory.

THE Hon. Francis Charles Needham (commonly called Viscount Newry and Morne), who has just been returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest as M.P. for the borough of Newry, is the eldest son of Francis Jack, Viscountment General de l'Armée des Vosges, Citizens.—Thanks for your letter. It is a generous manifestation by the sons of Germany in the holy cause of humanity. You have well concluded that it is not only German despots, but all despots, that we battle against. Honour to the champions of the people's cause! Sincerely yours, G. GARIBALDI." Should M. Jules Favre visit England, a deputation consisting of German Democrats will wait upon the French Minister to assure him that they and millions of their countrymen in Germany have no sympathy with the policy of the Emperor and Count Bismarck, but that, on the contrary, they view with horror the scenes now being enacted in France, and are firmly opposed to any annexation to Prussia of French territory.

A MAN named Kingsland, while undergoing a short term of imprisonment in Chelmsford Gaol, confessed to one of the warders a few days ago that he was guilty of murdering a man some time since in Hertfordshire, by stabbing him in the neck. He was taken before a magistrate at Chelmsford on Saturday, charged on his own confession with murder, and was remanded in order that inquiries regarding his statement might be made.

A DINNER is to be given to the Rev. Professor Jowett on his elevation to the mastership of Balliol College, Oxford, on the 24th of February. It is expected that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Middleton, Mr. Cardwell, M.P.; Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., and other distinguished members of the college will attend.

AT Bolton the operative cotton spinners are agitating for an increase of 5 per cent. in wages, equal to a reduction made in November, 1869.

THE Earl of Derby has consented to preside at the annual festival of the Hospital for Sick Children, at Willis's Rooms, on the 18th of February.

THE cattle plague is greatly increasing in Luxembourg. In a telegram dated January 5, Mr. Wade reports that the story of a piratical attack on a British ship at Newchwang was untrue, and that the five legations at Peking were well.

MR. BRIGHT has, it is said, offered to resign his seat; but a resolution is to be submitted to a meeting of his constituents next Monday, refusing to entertain such a proposal. The Birmingham papers affirm that a letter will be read at this meeting from Mr. Bright, expressing his strong hopes that he will before long be able to take his seat again in the House of Commons.

ANOTHER attempt to murder is reported from Ireland. Mr. Blagriff, residing at Glasstown, within three miles of Athlone, was driving from his gate to the fair at Athlone on Monday morning, when he was fired at from behind a ditch. Fortunately the shot missed him, and he drove quickly. The assassin, however, ran along the ditch to an opening, where, in full view, he fired again, this time with better aim, knocking off the hat of the servant, who was sitting on the near side of the car. Another shot followed, but happily without effect. The cause is attributed to an ejectment brought against a tenant at last quarter sessions, but which was not proceeded with. A man named Robert Black, a shoemaker by trade, has been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the outrage.

THE *Homeward Mail* understands that the rate of exchange of family remittances from India, and money transmitted by the Administrators-General through the India-office will, on and after April 1, be made at the rate of 1s. 11d. per rupee, instead of 2s., and says:—"This new tax of 10d. on every pound remitted by officers to their families at home, through the Government, is a mean piece of economy that will fail, from the irritation it will produce, in effecting any real saving. For the last twelve years officers have had the privilege of remitting to a limited extent, for the use of their families, at par. Previously they remitted at 2s. 1d. for each rupee."

COLONEL H. G. HART, in a letter to the *Times* of Wednesday concerning the purchase system in the army, argues that it is the reform and not the abolition of the purchase system that is to be desired. It would be a waste of words, he says, to expatiate upon the paramount necessity of a constant and ample flow of young blood into the army, bringing with it its characteristics of activity, zeal, and vigour. This purchase system never fails to effect, and no other system that could be devised could do it to anything like the same extent. Moreover, the purchase system supplies the army abundantly with youthful captains, with majors and lieutenant-colonels in the prime of manly vigour, and generals of no ordinary calibre, notably so Lord Strathnairn and Sir William Mansfield among the living. The question arises, secondly, as to how the non-purchase officers are affected by the purchase system, and the answer is briefly that their promotion ought to be materially accelerated by it, while, on the contrary, their interests are grievously injured, and not unfrequently sacrificed, by the system as now administered. The non-purchase officer is benefited by the purchase system whenever he gains a step either by the promotion by purchase or the selling out of any officer senior to him of his own grade. Thus he may, and often does, gradually rise from the junior to the senior of his grade in much less than half the time that it could be done under a non-purchase system; but his just claims to promotion have been cruelly sacrificed of late years, since the Government, Conservative and Liberal alike, have adopted the new system of selling non-purchase vacancies and appropriating the proceeds, amounting to tens of thousands of pounds annually; and, further, by on the occasion of every reduction of the army, laying its depressing effects weightily and exclusively on the non-purchase officers, while at the same time leaving full sway to the purchase system.

A NUMBER of ambulance wagons, built on a new principle, have been received at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, from Birmingham. They are supposed to possess advantages in the internal fittings, being widely different from the wagon now in use in the service.

THE foundation stone of the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow has been discovered by the workmen who are removing that building. The stone is a massive slab of freestone of great thickness, in the top of which a brass plate and a bottle were imbedded. The bottle is hermetically sealed, and cannot be opened except by the authority of the Senate. The brass plate is encased in a mahogany frame, which is now rotten, and has a glass front and back.

THREE lifeboats have just been sent by the National Lifeboat Society, to be stationed on the Scotch coast. One is for Troon, another is for Bantrae, on the shores of Argyshire, and the third for Buckie, on the coast of Banffshire.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury's rectory of Eynesford, near Dartford, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. R. N. Cornwall. It is worth about £450 a year. Mr. Cornwall was domestic chaplain to the Marquess of Conyngham.

It is stated that the Portuguese Government is contemplating an important financial measure, based upon a new duty on the tobacco monopoly.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, who dates from Fiji on the 9th of November, states that the Earl of Pembroke had arrived there in the character of a shipwrecked mariner. His lordship was in his yacht Albatross, bound from Samoa to Levuka. They sighted part of the Fiji group, supposed to be Vanua Balavu; but the weather being thick, Captain Braund stood off again, the wind being S.E. On the night of the 21st of October, at 10 p.m., the vessel struck on a reef that surrounds the Island of Nukusambanga, near Pamb, and for some time the position of those on board was perilous; however, the vessel drove over the reef into comparatively smooth water. The live stock and necessaries of life were landed, but the valuable collection made the last twelve months was lost, and all personal effects. The shipwrecked party remained nine days on the islands, because the Admiralty directions declared the Fijian natives cannibals, so they waited for moonlight nights to creep through the group to Ovalau after dark. After nine days they took the lifeboat and made for Tavuni, and were about to camp for safety on Goat Island, in Soma Soma Strait, when they luckily saw the masts of the Duke of Edinburgh lying at Uariki.

Two hundred recruits for the Royal Artillery were enlisted at Woolwich last week.

THE address in reply to the Queen's Speech will be moved in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Westminster, and seconded by the Earl of Roseberry.

FOR TABLE DELICACIES, DESSERTS, &c., "See Moss Farine" is the most healthful, economical, convenient, and delicious food in the world. A Shilling Packet will produce *Sixteen Quarts* of Blanc Mange, Custard, Pudding, Charlotte Russe, Floating Island, &c. See Moss Farine is in a far more concentrated form than Corn Flour, Maizeana, and other farinaceous or gelatinous articles. It is cheapness, wholesomeness, and simplicity of preparation will commend it to all Hotels, Families, and Restaurants. Sold by all Chemists and Grocers. See Moss Farine Co., 46, High Holborn, London. [12]

THE HAIR.—THE PLAIN TRUTH.—Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer will positively restore the natural original colour in every case of greyness, no matter from what cause it arises, and the hair is stimulated to natural growth. The "Zybalumum," a hair-dressing for young and old, is the best article that can be used; it imparts a gloss and vigorous appearance to the hair very beautiful to see. The Restorer, &c., the Zybalumum, &c., in large bottles only.—Depot, 46, High Holborn, London. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. [13]

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you troubled by a sick child suffering with the pain of colic? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes bright as a button. It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the bowels, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1d. per bottle. [64]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A GRATEFUL FATHER is desirous of sending by mail free of charge to all sufferers from the complaint by which his daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed consumption, after having been given up by her physicians and despaired of by her mother, a well-known and successful practice. Sent free. O. P. BROWN, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London. [54]

GOSSIP.

"BUBBLE and Squeak," a farce, will be produced at the Vaudeville Theatre this (Saturday) evening.

It is reported that Mr. Swinburne has written a new novel.

PUBLIC OPINION says Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke is preparing for the *Gentleman's Magazine* a series of papers on the "Comic Writers of England."

THE *Sunday Times*, in reviewing a book of poetry, thus expresses its indignation:—"Pleasant thoughts put into metre and rhyme no more constitute poetry than the rhythmically arranged snorts of a steam engine would constitute music."

MR. H. T. MANNS, Member of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists, has been commissioned to execute a half-length presentation portrait of the Lord Mayor of London.

THE *Guardian* says that Mr. William Morris, the author of the *Earthly Paradise*, keeps a shop for the sale of ecclesiastical and mediæval furniture and devices.

THE *Musical World* authoritatively contradicts the report of Madame Arabella Goddard's intended retirement. "The lady has no idea of retiring at present," Madame Goddard was to have passed six months on the Continent during the season of 1871; but the war has neutralised all her arrangements.

"Up in the Clouds," a comedy by Mr. Arthur Schetchley, will be produced shortly at the Strand Theatre.

THE *School Board Chronicle and Educational Review* is the title of a new paper to appear in February. It will be devoted to the School Boards, whose proceedings it will chronicle and summarise, without comment. "Correspondence" will be a special feature of the paper, of which Messrs. Grant and Co. are the proprietors.

"WAR" has failed at New York, but has been more fortunate at Boston.

THE editorship of the *Morning Advertiser* (says the *Echo*) being held on condition that the editor does not exercise his profession as an author, Colonel Richards will tell his last story in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, under the title of "The Irish Reporter."

GUSTAVO ADOLFO BEEQUER, favourably known in Madrid as a poet, and connected with the periodical press, died on the 24th of December last.

"CARRIE" of the Boston *Traveller*, says if women were as particular in the choosing of husbands as men are in the choosing of virtuous wives a moral reformation would be soon begun.

"A SOCIETY for the Encouragement of Young Men Desiring to Marry" is being formed, it is said, by the young ladies of Rondont, New York.

THE *Musical Standard* hears from America of the decease of M. Hervé, the composer, of "Faust" celebrity.

THE following English authors and period of history have been selected for the examination to be held next winter for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—"Authors"—Chaucer, Prologue to the "Canterbury Tales"; Spenser, "Faerie Queene," Book I.; Shakespeare, "Tempest," "Merchant of Venice," "Julius Caesar," "Romeo and Juliet"; Milton, "Paradise Lost," Book I., and "Samson Agonistes"; Pope, "Epistles," "Bacon," "Essays," Addison, "Papers in the Spectator"; Burke, "On the Sublime and Beautiful"; Scott, "Kenilworth," "The Monastery," "The Abbot," "The Fortunes of Nigel." Period of History—"The History of England" from 1550 to 1650 A.D."

THE death is announced of Sir George Hayter, Principal Painter in Ordinary to her Majesty, at the age of seventy-eight. He was born in 1792, and was descended from an ancient family in Dorsetshire, being the son of Mr. Charles Hayter, who was Professor of Perspective to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte. While very young, George Hayter obtained two medals in the Royal Academy and other distinctions. In 1815 he was appointed Painter of Miniatures and Portraits to the Princess Charlotte and his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (the late King of the Belgians). Having studied in Rome from 1816 to 1819, where he became a member of the Academy of St. Luke, he took up his residence in London, painting history and portraits until 1826. Sir George Hayter was married, first, in 1809, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Milton; secondly, in 1846, to Helena Cecilia, daughter of Mr. John Bourke and widow of Mr. George Hyde; and thirdly, in 1863, to Martha Carey, daughter of Mr. William Miller.

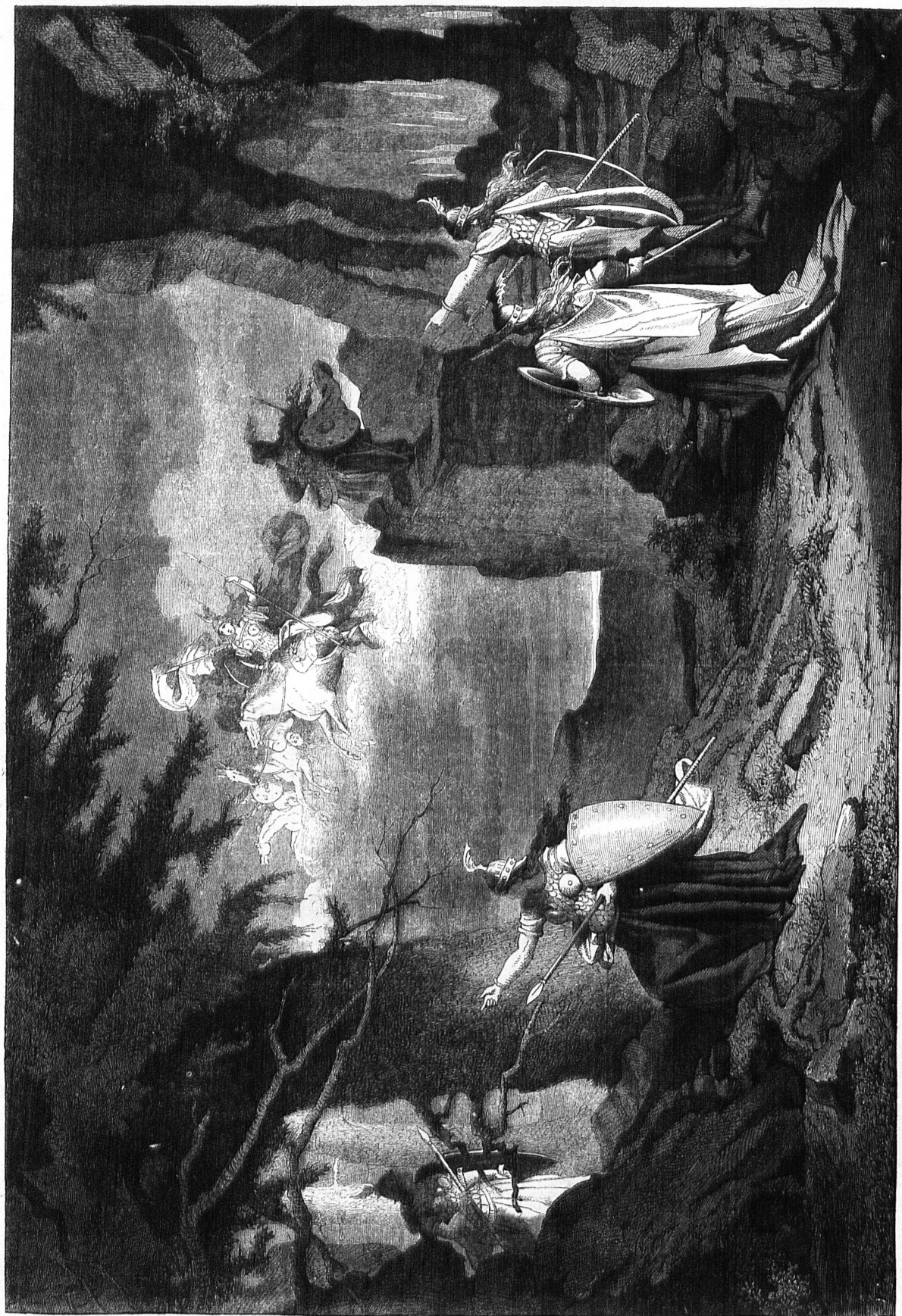
PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS.—MR. WILLIAM J. WATSON, Surgeon-Dentist, 10, Newhall-street, Birmingham, begs to inform the inhabitants of the Midland Counties, that he is the SOLE INVENTOR and DISCOVERER of a new system of fitting PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS, and he being the actual Maker is enabled to supply TEETH on *one-sided* and *two-sided* *teeth*, Single Teeth at 2s. 6d. each; Sets from 4/2 to 5/0, including all charges. Perfectly fitted at one visit. Attendance daily from nine a.m. till eight p.m. Consultation free. [104]

FACEACHE, TOOTHACHE, TIC DOLOROUS, ADAM SMITH'S NEURALGIC EFFECTS a certain cure.—Bogden, 39, Abchurch-lane. Sold by all Chemists; and J. Vardley, of Blisworth. [107]

FLORIDINE 1—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the FRAGRANT FLORIDINE on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floridine is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold in elegant cases, complete, at 2s. 6d., by all Chemists and Perfumers.—H. C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London. [150]

THE PRESENT SEASON.—Crèche, Wilde, and Co. are now showing a large section of their Patent Air Warmers; also, the Patent Terra-Cotta Gas Stove, which is entirely free from smoke or smell. New pattern Hot-Air Stoves for Halls, panelled with Eucalyptus Tiles. Churches, Mansions, Shops, &c., heated on the most approved principle. Show Rooms, 5, 6, and 63, Cannon-street. Works, Hordlesea. [119]

PURE WATER.—ALFRED BIRD, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new CARBON FILTER, price 7s. 6d. each, which he will deliver to gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester-street, Birmingham. [528]



SCENE FROM RICHARD WAGNER'S OPERA, "THE KING OF THE NIEBELUNGEN."

AMADEO I., KING OF SPAIN.

PRINCE AMADEUS FERDINAND MARIA, of Savoy, the new King of Spain, was born on May 30, 1845, and is the second son of King Victor Emmanuel and his late consort, the daughter of Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. In May, 1867, he was married to Princess Maria, daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel and his wife, the Countess de Mérode, both of whom are deceased.

Whether Spain will prosper under its new king or any other king is a problem to be solved by time. A new ministry has been formed, and the nominations have appeared in the *Gazette* under the plain signature—"Amadeo." The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* observes that it was but natural, under the unexpected loss of the services of the illustrious man to whom King Amadeo owes his throne, that His Majesty's first act should be to intrust the formation of the new ministry to the Duke de la Torre. The Cabinet, as will be seen, is one of "conciliation"—that is to say, it includes Unionists, Progressists, and Democrats. It must govern till the voice of the country is heard in the elections which have to be made for Congress and Senate, which will not be for two or three months at least. Meantime the young king is winning all hearts by his simplicity, generosity, and good nature. On Monday, Jan. 2, he took possession of his palace. On Tuesday he sent away all the cannon in front of it, and all the guards inside except 50. The dinner *carte* of twenty-four dishes he has cut down to four, and he has shut up half the apartments in the palace destined for the use of the Royal family. He refuses to be driven with more than two horses, or with more accompaniment than an outrider in front and a lackey behind, with but one or two of his adjutants inside with him. Fearfully cold as it has been, he insists on an open carriage. He

rises early. The first morning he called for his breakfast at seven. It was not ready. The majordomo told him they had not expected His Majesty would breakfast till eleven or twelve.

the country since the fall of Isabella; but he is a man of considerable political repute and ability, and has been a Minister under Narvaez.



AMADEO I., KING OF SPAIN.

Off goes the king, with one adjutant, to the Hotel de Paris, and breakfasts there! He orders the palace gates to be locked and the lights put out at midnight. So far, he has retired to rest soon after ten. These un-royal habits, or rather un-Spanish habits (for here the natives breakfast at eleven and go to bed when the cock crows), are creating much astonishment. He has had one or two receptions of officials, at which he has abolished the hand-kissing of royalty for the hand-shaking of democracy. He is soon to hold a review of the troops, and insists on reviewing the militia also. He walks about the streets, and goes visiting and shopping without any escort. There is another good thing to be reported of the king; he has expressed his intention to grant a general amnesty for political offences; but on reference to the constitution, it was found that one of the articles expressly prohibits the king granting general indulgences, unless authorised by a special law of the Cortes, and this special law was forgotten to be asked for in the mad haste with which the Cortes were closed.

The following is the new Ministry: President of the Council, General Serrano; Minister of War, General Serrano; Minister of State, Senor Martos; Minister of Finance, Senor Morot; Minister of Grace and Justice, Senor Ulloa; Minister of Pomento, Senor Zorilla; Minister of Gobernacion, Senor Sagasta; Minister of Marine, Senor Beranger; Minister of Ultramar, Senor Ayala. Of the above, Senores Morat, Sagasta, and Beranger hold the same offices as they held under General Prim. Senores Zorilla and Ayala return to the offices they held in the Provisional Government in 1868. The same of General Serrano, save that poor Prim held the War Department then. Senor Ulloa (Unionist) has not taken any part in the government of the country since the fall of Isabella; but he is a man of considerable political repute and ability, and has been a Minister under Narvaez.



UHLANS IN PURSUIT OF A BALLOON FROM PARIS.

"COME FILL UP THE GOBLET."

BY BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNOR.

COME fill up the goblet; it may be the last
That ever together we'll drain;
Yet still in my dreams, as I live o'er the past,
With you I'll be happy again.
Tho' long, dreary wastes between us may lie,
Of thousands of miles by the chart,
Let us drink to the friendship that never will die,
No matter how far we're apart.
Let us drink to the friendship, etc.

Let us fill up the goblet, and drink to the past,
And all that the past may recall,
Those few happy moments—too happy to last,
When life had no sorrow at all.
Though a cloud in the present may hang ever nigh,
With cares that encompass the heart,
Let us drink to the friendship that never will die,
No matter how far we're apart.
Let us drink, etc.

Let us fill up the goblet again to the brim,
And drink to the future with joy—
Our brightest Elysium may grow to be dim,
Our golden hopes mix with alloy;
But, as long as a sun can be seen in the sky,
With affection untrammelled by art,
Let us drink to the friendship that never can die,
No matter how far we're apart.
Let us drink, etc.

THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

WE this week resume our illustrations of the A. B. C. of Ornamental Design. We give further specimens of Indian and Arabian and Saracenic, which styles have been explained by us in previous numbers.

Our readers will be interested in the following report of a lecture, delivered by Dr. G. G. Zerfl in the Lecture Theatre, South Kensington Museum, on the "Historical Development of Ornamental Art."

The lecture commenced by entering into the relations the mythology of the Greeks had borne to their art, and gave a brief outline of what Greek mythology really was, with the view of showing that the study of these myths and legends would develop the faculties for producing original works of art, supplying the mind with bases to work upon. In comparing Indian, Egyptian, and Greek mythologies, we were struck with their similarity, and it was impossible that this connection should be merely accidental. Mythology first used the imagination to typify the forces of nature by means of abstract signs, such as triangles and circles. This was the case in savage art, where geometrical figures were employed as symbols of divinities; later, however, the vegetable kingdom yielded these symbols. Certain trees and flowers became the representatives of the hidden, incomprehensible forces of nature. These were succeeded by animals. The animal, endowed with an unconscious vital energy, appeared to have some mystic power, and was considered specially adapted to guard the entrances to palaces or temples. Imaginary combinations of various animals were then made, which were symbols of the secret and terrible power of the gods. The less the sense of symmetry was cultivated in a people, the more fruitful would be these combinations. The introduction of human figures as symbolic representations of the powers of nature was a progressive step in the development of mankind. The anthropomorphism which swayed the Greek mind soon taught this people to discard the fear of inanimate things felt by other nations. The cat or bull-headed divinities, the terror of the Indian or Egyptian, supplied the Greeks with motives for the ornamentation of chairs, metopes, etc., and endowed with an inborn gaiety, they soon looked upon their own legends of the Gorgons and Graes as myths.

In considering these legends, it was necessary to bear in mind that they all had some meaning, and were drawn from natural phenomena. The winged horse Pegasus, that sprang from the trunk of the monster Medusa, when she was slain by Perseus, and was tamed by a beautiful youth, Bellerophon, referred to the real subjection of the horse by man. The origin of music and poetry was typified in the legend which related that the daughters of King Pieros challenged the Muses to try their power of song. Whilst the daughters of Pieros sang the air was darkened and the earth groaned, but to the voices of the Muses heaven and earth listened, the motion of the stars was arrested, and seas and rivers harkened enchanted. Mount Helicon, the spot on which the concert took place, swelled with delight, till Neptune, alarmed at its increasing size, sent Pegasus to stay it. This was accomplished by a violent kick, but from the spot touched by the hoof of the animal the spring Hippocrene gushed forth, and whoever drank of its waters became inspired with the spirit of music and of song. The volcanic eruptions which, as the study of geology showed, must have been frequent near Cilicia, in Asia Minor, were represented by the monster Typhon, who was said to have been born there. He reached to the heavens, and his arms, which extended to the east

and west, terminated in dragons; his eyes were of fire; when he spoke the foundations of the mountains trembled. He was finally conquered by Zeus, who confined him beneath Mount Etna, whence he vomited fire when enraged. Such monstrous creations as these had retained their hold on the Egyptian and Indian mind for ages and ages. Wherever this had been the case art had either become stationary, undeveloped, or unsymmetrical. The Greeks, however, soon broke the spell which fettered their intellectual appreciation of beauty, and the stiff, primitive forms of Assyria and Egypt gave way to well-proportioned human figures. Nature remained the basis of Greek art, but it was a nature refined and purified by intellect. About 900, B.C., the period at which Hesiod wrote his "Theogony," the forms of the divinities assumed symmetrical shapes. This poet, though not so powerful as Homer, described the divinities with much sweetness and grace. In his writings the mystic dreams of the Indian, the prejudices of the Egyptian slave to a hieratic system, or the fancies of the extravagant yet despotically ruled Persian, found no echo. His gods were men, men with divine thoughts and catholic hearts. He combined feelings with thoughts; the abstract ideas of the gods were embodied in concrete forms; the occult forces of nature were embodied in beautiful human beings, and thus monsters vanished, and even the thunderbolts of Zeus served the purposes of symmetrical ornamentation. The human form became the fundamental principle of architecture with the Greek, the sublime object of his sculpture and the only theme of his poetry. To humanise everything; nature and the gods was the historical mission of this nation. Having given in detail the genesis of the Greeks, Dr. Zerfl drew attention to the fact that Kronos, who was said to have devoured his children, and then given them back again, represented Time, which consumed hours, days, weeks, months, and years, and yet continually brought new periods forth. The legends of Greek mythology (he continued) possessed an inexhaustible supply of motives for the sculptor, painter, and ornamental decorator. In illustration of this he related the story of Cupid and Psyche, and referred to the frescoes on the subject painted by Raffaele to adorn the Farnesina palace at Rome. In these pictures the most charming allegory of Grecian lore was immortalised. This should encourage us to study Greek mythology diligently and systematically, as we should be able to draw these many ideas for ornamentation. The earliest Greek works served to illustrate their legends, and in modern times Canova (whose exquisite group of Cupid and Psyche alone was sufficient to have rendered him immortal), Thorvaldsen, Rauch, Flaxman, Dannecker, and Schwanthaler had all availed themselves of the store laid up by them. It was not, however, to be thought for a moment that we were to copy the masters of Greece, but like the great artists mentioned we should read the legends and then tell them in our own words. In addition, the study of Greek mythology forced us into a closer study of nature, for their mythology simply represented nature dotted with imaginative poetry. To the question of the American poet, Holmes, who asked

Why floats the amaranth in eternal bloom?
O'er Ilion's turrets and Achilles' tomb?
Why lingers fancy, where the sunbeams smile
On Circe's gardens, and Calypso's isle?
Why follows memory to the gate of Troy
Her plumed defender and his trembling boy?

we might answer, because in those Greek productions of art, poetry, and science, we met with the first fruits of man's creative power—well proportioned, symmetrically arranged, and full of action. Life with the Greek had been one continual festivity, during which his awakened consciousness had discovered nothing but beauty. He had worshipped his gods in singing to them joyous songs, in running and wrestling; for he had thought it his duty to develop the body and the intellect with which his divinities had endowed him. He had, therefore, either composed poetry or recited that of his gifted bards. He had rejoiced in athletic sports, which perfected the beauty of his harmoniously-constructed form. Everything both in art and science had been with him means for a grateful worship of his ever-smiling, ever-beauteous gods. He had not constructed his temples to exhibit his wealth; his temple had been a prayer in stone to his divinity. He had not ornamented for mere display; his reliefs, his sculptures, his frets or meanders, had been epic poems, lyric effusions, dramatic representations, in marble, stone, or terra-cotta, on his plates, chairs, the bodies of his vases; or on walls. The Greek had always been inspired by higher feelings. Art had not then been the handmaid of some political or theocratic despot, but had been practised, loved, and cherished; had been cultivated and fostered by the whole nation. Art with the Greeks had been the plastic language of ever-praying lips, hands, and minds—and only when the artist was thus inspired could he produce real works of art.

FURTHER restrictions (the *Times* says) are to be placed upon foreigners inspecting our dockyards, for an order arrived on Monday at Chatham Dockyard for the Admiralty, giving directions that no foreigners are to be allowed to inspect the yard unless by special order granted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Other precautions will be taken in order to prevent foreigners obtaining an entry into the yard in company with others who may be natives of this country.

THEATRICAL WIGS, WHISKERS, &c.—The Largest Stock in Town, for Sale or Hire. Private Wigs from 100 to 200. Hair Cutting, Brushing, and Shampooing, charge 6d. Immediate attendance. Respectful attention by first-class Men from the best houses of London, Paris, and Berlin. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Linne Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Linne Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair, Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn, and Palmetto, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London. STEEL'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New-street, Birmingham.

THE WAR.

THE Parisians made their greatest sortie from Paris on Thursday, which ended in a most complete failure. The French troops left Paris looking haggard and worn out, but they were led by fine spirited officers. They pushed on until they came to positions where they were shot down in heaps by the Prussians, who fired from behind their trenches in safety. It is declared by a law student belonging to the 16th National Guards, that the Prussians did not show their heads over the line of a work against which his corps was sent, but to fire or make grimaces at the French. "The only one I saw was a fellow who put his finger to his nose for me." The *Daily News* correspondent says Ducrot appears to have been unable to take up his position at the appointed time. His troops were afoot at three in the morning, but the road by which they had to pass, that by Nanterre and Rueil, was swept by a Prussian battery at the Quarries of St. Denis as with a besom. They could not face their fire, and although their passage was ultimately secured by a cuirassed locomotive sent on by the St. Germain line, the delay had marred the operation. The German reserves and artillery had time to come up, and their guns overpowered those of the French. The sortie was executed with enormous forces, at least 100,000 men—Line, Mobiles, and National Guards—taking part in it, supported by 300 guns. The aim of General Trochu, who commanded in person, was to occupy the line of heights extending from Garches to Buzanval and Fonchere. Paris had been led to expect that this great outbreak would certainly be successful, and the people gave up the day to waiting and watching for the issue. Every eminence that gave a chance of a view of the country towards St. Cloud was occupied with spectators, and the avenues leading from the Arch of Triumph to Boulogne, Courbevoie, and the northern suburbs, were thronged with quiet but excited groups, in which women and children predominated, expecting the return of the orderlies who might bring word how the fight went, or of the ambulances that might bring back their victims. At half-past six the sortie had failed.

THE Emperor has issued the following order of the day, addressed to the army, in reference to his acceptance of the Imperial dignity on the 18th instant:—"With this day, memorable for me and my house, I take, with the consent of the German Princes, and the adhesion of all the German people, in addition to my rank as King of Prussia, that of German Emperor. Your bravery and endurance, which I again recognise to the fullest extent, has hastened the work of the unification of Germany, a result which you have achieved by the expenditure of blood and lives. Let it always be remembered that the feeling of mutual friendship, bravery and obedience rendered the army great and victorious. Maintain this feeling, then will the Fatherland always regard you with pride as to-day, and you will always remain its strong arm."

THE Garibaldians have been victorious. A telegram from Dijon, dated Jan. 23, says:—"An engagement was fought yesterday near Dijon, which, though not decisive, was, in the words of General Garibaldi, glorious for all engaged. Our troops showed great bravery, and at six in the evening were victorious at all points. The enemy took to flight, and abandoned strong positions at Hauteville, Aix, and Plombières, leaving behind a large quantity of *matériel*, and a number of prisoners. The full retreat, pursued by our troops. General Garibaldi has returned to Dijon amid the cheering of an immense crowd."

THE semi-official *Warren's Correspondent* of Saturday evening, in a lengthy article on the fatal influence of the war upon the belligerents, and even upon non-belligerent countries, argues that the most weighty reason of statesmanship, humanity, and individual interest, all require that each neutral State should make every allowable effort to restore peace. "But," it adds, "the strong diversity of views entertained by the two parties to the conflict have hitherto made an offer of mediation impossible. We expect, however, that subsequent events will indubitably result in one or the other party showing itself less opposed to the efforts of the mediating Powers." In conclusion the article expresses the opinion that the only advisable course is to take up an observant attitude, and watch for a favourable moment to offer pacific counsel.

UP to the time of going to press the following telegram, published in the *Times* of Wednesday, had not been confirmed:—"Versailles, Jan. 24, 2 p.m. M. Jules Favre is now here with proposals for a Capitulation. He proposes that the garrison shall leave Paris with honours of war. This is quite inadmissible. The attack on St. Denis and the great defeat of the 19th have mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. Trochu is ill. Vinoy commands. M. Favre has seen Count Bismarck. The arrangement of terms will take time. The French demands are far too large."

UNION-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—An alteration has been made in the buildings at the corner of Union-street and Union-passage, which is a decided public improvement. Messrs. Turner and Webb are opening the "restored" premises with quite a metropolitan stock of haberdashery and gloves.

IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's-lane, Birmingham. Established 1867, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five per cent. saved in value.

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE.—A new and popular Treatise is just published, Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged, entitled ON CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, explaining the treatment and cure of all complaints by a newly-discovered method, by S. BERRY NIBLETT, M.D. May be obtained, post free, for seven stamps, from the Author, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The chiefest wonder of modern times.—This incomparable medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness, prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and restores the invalid to sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe would astonish everybody, were it not that a simple and powerful medicine can be so generally useful. The pills are in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all who labour under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraints from the secretive organs, and gentle aperient action, are the prolific sources of the wide curative range of Holloway's Pills.

BIRMINGHAM AND THE MIDLANDS.

OLD-fashioned Radicalism is coming to the fore again in Birmingham. There was a time, which we all remember, when Reform appeared to be a long way off, and the agitators for a totally different state of things from that which existed spoke with a certain irresponsibility, as a political party does in the House of Commons when it has not the smallest chance of having to direct and control and administer the affairs of the nation. Twenty years ago the Reformers proposed to abolish all pensions, to elect Parliament annually, and to do many things which in these latter days of the fruition of Radicalism we have heard very little about. The ghosts of the old movements have begun, however, to walk the earth once again. In the capital of the Midlands, among the constituents of John Bright, whose voice has ceased for the time to guide them, a great meeting is held to protest against presenting a dowry to the Princess Louise on her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne. What the rest of the community are chiefly interested in are the reasons given for the withholding of this dowry, and the spirit in which the subject was handled. The meeting was convened by a society called the "Labour League," and we take the ground of protest from the mouth of one of the speakers. The Labour League, he said, contended "that no money should be paid from the public exchequer for purposes from which the public received no benefit." That is a fair issue, and one worth while discussing calmly on another platform than that of a public meeting. In these days of education, the time is coming when every proposition will have to be fairly debated on both sides, and there will be this advantage of the future over the past, that the poorer classes will not be deaf to the arguments that formerly reached only the rather narrow sections favoured with education. On the principle above enunciated it may come by and by to be a question whether the public money is well spent in making the Houses of Parliament and other public buildings the beautiful and costly structures that they are; whether it is desirable to place expensive cartoons on the walls of the corridors at Westminster; and whether the interior of the apartment in which the Peers meet to deliberate on the affairs of the State need be so elegant, since the money comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers. These are rather difficult problems in political economy, not to be decided off-hand, and they are very much in the same category with the question of presenting to the Princess Louise a dowry on her marriage. One thing is satisfactory in connection with the subject, and that is that abundant time will in all probability be given to the nation, of all classes, and in all its moods and tempers, to consider points of this sort. We are not a people liable to hasten to a rash conclusion in such matters. It is worthy of note that while the Chairman and one or two other speakers expressed much loyalty and good-will towards the Queen and Royal family, and in particular towards the Princess Louise, one supporter of a resolution frankly declared himself to be a Republican, and expressed his opinion that there were three things that must be exterminated and got rid of, viz., empires, kingdoms, and state churches, and on that principle alone he objected to giving a grant to the Princess. One of his predecessors on the same platform attempted to remove the whole question out of the region of opinion, and asserted of the grant that it would be a great public crime—"The greatest and most iniquitous of crimes he had ever known a Government to commit," but this gentleman so far relented towards the fair Princess as to suggest that if the dowry were really necessary, or if the Royal family asked for it, there should be a national penny subscription on her behalf. Some inquirers are not unnaturally curious to know what line of advocacy the new organ of public opinion in Birmingham takes on the subject. The *Birmingham Morning News* gives a very long report of the proceedings, but its editor, Mr. George Dawson, refrains from expressing any editorial opinion. While we are on this topic we may mention that there is now a Republican Club in Birmingham, and that it held its first meeting to enrol members on Wednesday evening, at a Club room in St. George's Hall, Dean-street. The *Birmingham Daily Gazette* refers to a letter addressed by Mr. Bright to a gentleman in Birmingham thus:—"We believe the right hon. gentleman, in the letter, states that a question has arisen in his mind whether his resignation should not be placed in the hands of his constituents; further he thinks that it would be right he should do so, but, considering that such a course would lead to much confusion, for the present he refrains from adopting it. In the same letter Mr. Bright, who is in Rochdale, and sufficiently recovered to devote some attention to ordinary business, in expressing his regret that he cannot attend the meeting on Monday next, says that for some months to come he does not expect to be able to take any part in politics; but it is hoped that before the Session of Parliament is far advanced, he will be well enough to take his seat in the House of Commons."

This fact that the perpetrators of the extraordinary diamond robbery have been traced to the charming Midland town of Leamington has created a good deal of interest in that part of the country, more especially as the affair is mixed up with many incidents such as are usually confined to the pages of three-volume novels. The crime is another illustration of the truth, to which too little credit is sometimes given, not only by the general public, but by those whose business it is to follow up and capture law-breakers, that the most remarkable offences are committed by amateurs and not by professional thieves. It is usual, when a great robbery has taken place, to attempt to trace it to an organised and well-practised gang; and the inference is commonly incorrect, and leads sometimes to a failure of justice. This young married couple were short of funds, and they concocted a clever and elaborate scheme to rob a jeweller with whose place of business and mode of trade they were well acquainted. Systematic thieves, spending their days in association with other fglons, could not have done it. Mrs. Tarpey, the young

mother, the confessed concocter of the robbery, and the clever accomplice of her husband, trying to shield him from the law now that he is away, and taking the blame upon herself, will be a heroine in Leamington for many a day to come, and her punishment and mental sufferings will supply that good moral lesson at the end of the story without which such romances are not considered wholesome. This poor woman is, no doubt, an unusual mixture of good and evil, but her good qualities of domestic affection and courageous faithfulness to her husband are not the qualities that would save her hereafter, any more than heretofore, from crime of the sort into which she has allowed herself to drift.

We never get to the end of the institutions of the Midland Counties. Of the three hundred days and upwards on which, during the year, daily newspapers are published, it does not often happen that one can take up a journal which does not contain a report of the proceedings of some excellent society or charitable organization. The Birmingham Amateur Harmonic Association has published its sixteenth annual statement. Seventy-four of the members of this society, it appears, took part in the chorus at the great Triennial Musical Festival last summer. It numbers 195 members, and has held 39 rehearsals during the year. A great effort is being made once again to establish on a sound basis the Midland Counties Middle Class Idiot Asylum. We gave in this paper two or three months ago an engraving, showing the ground plan of the Asylum intended to be erected, and a history of the undertaking from its origin until that time. It appears that not quite enough money has yet been subscribed to warrant the committee in proceeding with the building operations this spring, and among other schemes for augmenting the fund an oratorio and a bazaar are to be held in its aid during the year. In that fashion, beyond doubt, a large sum of money will be raised; for the success of that class of benevolent experiments in Birmingham is something remarkable.

The exposure of a singular example of fraudulent trading is expected at Dudley. A bankrupt named Jacob Lesser, a bootmaker of Brierly-hill, has appeared before the magistrates at Dudley with his wife, and both have been remanded without bail. The liabilities under the bankruptcy are £11,000, and the solicitor for the prosecution promises surprising disclosures. This is a class of felony which should be watched very closely in the midst of a great trading community like that of the Midland counties, where one man's position is often entirely dependent upon the soundness and honesty of those with whom he deals, and many a one's prospects in life are destroyed by the ill-doing of those with whom he trades.

Smokers must beware of the railway bye-laws even in the Black country. Two men named Hoskisson and Humberston (thorough Midland names) have been fined, with costs, 25s. and 30s. respectively, for smoking in a carriage not appropriated to smokers, in a train between Derby and Birmingham. Non-smokers usually are very tolerant to smokers who are civil, but these men persisted in filling the carriage with smoke, and were withal insolent to the complainant, Mr. George Robert Barber, of Birmingham. There appears to be a defect in the railway arrangements as to smoking, no carriage being generally set apart for third-class smokers. This is the more objectionable because in third-class carriages it is much more common for women to travel unaccompanied by male friends, and the consequence is that, for want of protection, and often in ill health, they are obliged to put up with smoking, however annoying or injurious it may be to them.

The second rate towns are following quickly in the wake of the first-rate in deciding to place their elementary education in the hands of School Boards. So entirely is one story like another that it is difficult to distinguish between them, unless we keep the name of the town constantly before us. In the case of the Walsall Board a curious question has arisen. A number of the inhabitants of Bloxwich, whose area is included in that embraced by the Walsall Board, are trying to get their district separated from Walsall, as Bloxwich has been treated by Walsall, and the consequence is that, for want of protection, and often in ill health, they are obliged to put up with smoking, however annoying or injurious it may be to them.

At Wolverhampton a supper and testimonial have been given to Mr. H. C. Hazlewood, whose fame as a successful theatrical manager has followed upon a somewhat distinguished career as a dramatic author. He was entertained by the following professional gentlemen—engaged under his management—and private friends, to supper at the Barnaby Castle, Merry-street:—Messrs J. W. White, chief promoter and Chairman, C. Fisher, C. K. Ross, Ph.D., J. Christy, R. Penny, E. Edwards, De Boole, G. Russell, J. Hampton, Esq., Exchange Vaults, J. Harbour, Esq., Brewery, Market-street, Mr. Fereday, Mr. Whylie, Mr. Collier, Mr. Craddock, etc. After dinner Mr. White presented a valuable and handsome timepiece to the guest of the evening, and delivered a graceful speech, which Mr. Hazlewood bravely acknowledged. It was intended for a surprise, and proved a very successful and pleasing one. Before the ceremony, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been honoured. Afterwards "Art" was responded to by Mr. Bosworth, scenic artist, "Literature" by Mr. C. K. Ross, Ph.D., "Music" by Mr. Christy, "Science" by Mr. Poploe, "Commerce" by Mr. Hampton, "The Drama" by Mr. C. Fisher. Then the following ladies:—Mrs. Hazlewood, Miss Henrietta Temple, Mrs. Bosworth, Mrs. White, Miss E. Barrington, Miss Hemmings, Miss Stokes, Mrs. Harbour, Mrs. Collier, and Mrs. Craddock contributed vocal and instrumental music until the merry party separated at an early hour, mutually pleased with each other, and with Mr. Tudor whose attention and supper were more than creditable. Mr. Taylor, of Dudley-street, supplied the timepiece.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SHERRY.—There is no more powerful logic than that of facts; and we have been much struck, in looking through the returns of the consumption of wines in the United Kingdom, to find that the quantity of sherry upon which duty was paid during the past year was almost equal to the total quantity of wine from other countries than Spain. This is the more remarkable because the alteration of duties in 1862, which did so much for the wines of France and Germany, had the effect of placing sherry at a corresponding disadvantage, inasmuch as the new scale of duties was 150 per cent. in favour of light wines, such as claret, etc., as compared with port and sherry. The medical profession has no doubt done much also to increase the demand for light wines; and yet, on reflection it is not difficult to see that there are many reasons which, when taken singly, would not appear to be of much importance, but have, nevertheless, almost imperceptibly influenced the public in their selection of sherry in preference to all other wines for general household use. The almost unlimited quantity of wine produced in Spain has made sherry a comparatively moderate priced wine, while its intrinsic value bears a more definite relation to its selling price than is the case with the growths of other countries where the value depends, to a great extent, upon the reputation of some particular estate, vintage, or district—matters which are at best but uncertain guides to actual value. The produce of Spain has always been shipped to this country under the name simply of sherry; and its price, consequently, has been determined more strictly by actual value. As compared with light wines, such as claret and hock, it has the further advantage of economy, from its keeping good in the decanter for any length of time—a matter of considerable convenience, as it is thus always at hand whether required for use at meals or on other occasions. Considered medically, sherry is a wholesome stimulant more perfectly fermented than malt liquor; and its extractive matters are undoubtedly more digestible than those of either malt beverages or of port and other kinds of wine. Many kinds of light sherry have bitter qualities, such as are especially marked in Manzanilla, which make them distinctly tonic and appetising; and it harmonises better than other wines with all kinds of light vegetable dishes and bitters calculated to improve an enfeebled digestion. It admits readily of dilution, without losing its agreeable characteristics. We must confess to have found much interesting information on the subject of wine in a pamphlet published by Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey—*A Treatise on the Wines of the different producing Countries*. The chapter headed "The Chemistry of Wine" contains some statistics and information of special interest to the medical profession, compiled by some of the most eminent analytical chemists of the day. The generally increased consumption of wine is no doubt due to the fact that its present cost is only about one half of what it was ten or twenty years ago; and this decrease in price is unquestionably owing in a great measure to the fact that wine has become more strictly a commercial article, to be obtained almost everywhere of grocers or others, just in the same manner as we procure the other ordinary articles of daily consumption; the grocer obtaining his supplies from some well known house of established reputation, and selling it at certain fixed prices. We have been turning attention lately to these wines; and the quantity of moderate priced wines purchased in this way proves to be of a far higher average than that of wines of greater pretension sold by vintners and small wine merchants. The subject is one of considerable dietetic importance; and we propose to detail some of the results of the examinations which we have instituted. Cheapness is by no means incompatible with good quality. In the south of Europe, grapes are the most prolific productions of the soil; and there is, indeed, no reason why wine should not ultimately be sold in this country at even much lower prices, the high rate of duty, expense of conveyance, and other intermediate charges, now forming an item much more formidable than the first cost of the wine itself. The best way we know to encourage an honest competition, likely to bring about this desirable result, is occasionally to test and report on the relative qualities and prices of the cheaper wines offered for sale.—*British Medical Journal*, Jan 7th.

THE LATE PROFESSOR KIDD.—A *propos* of the renewal of comfort to be derived from a scientific restoration of the machinery of mastication, we may quote the following racy, quaint, and characteristic letter, addressed by the late Professor Kidd to Mr. A. Eskell, of 8, Grosvenor-street, London:—"Dear Sir,—You have something serious to answer for, and I give you early notice of it. No sooner had I left you this morning, armed by you with new teeth, than I began to make trial of my new powers of speech. Already I am 'a linguist.' Somebody offended me just now; I had done so yesterday I should have been silent or said little in reply; but now, oh! didn't I open up! Nobody now need say, 'Hold your jaw!' I can't. You have set me up, and it will inevitably be the means of many offenders being set down. 'Practice makes perfect.' I shall keep on talking and rattling away for a week to come. If I say one word too much, or if my mouth gets me into trouble, I shall say it is all owing to you. It will be 'Kidd versus Eskell.' I surveyed myself just now in a mirror. I did not know it was I! When I reach home this evening I shall conceal my features in a mouchoir, else might I be denied admittance. My mouth feels so easy, so natural, so comfortable, that I am going to order 'dinner for three'—and as the other two will not be there I shall devour it all myself. Who would not be thus renovated and beautified? Narcissus might envy me the transformation. If a few hours have wrought all this, what of the future? Yesterday I could 'bark,' to-day I can bark and bite; so here goes for that 'dinner for three.'—Yours, dear sir, very gratefully, Wm. Kidd, Hammersmith."

SKETCHES IN SPAIN, BY GUSTAVE DORE.

ANY of our readers who have seen and admired Doré's wonderful illustrations to "Don Quixote" will easily recognise the same graphic pencil in the three sketches of Spain which we publish this week. Doré is thoroughly acquainted with Spain—its men, and manners, and scenery—having spent years in the country that he might do justice to the land and reputation of that most famous Knight of the Woful Countenance—Don Quixote de la Mancha. There is no difficulty in understanding Doré's pictures, they explain themselves sooner and better than any text can do; therefore we will not undertake so unprofitable a task, although a few remarks concerning the subjects of the illustrations will not be out of place.

The Gitanos and Gitanas are a kind of gipsies who wander about the country, lead dissolute lives, tell fortunes, exercise all kinds of suspicious and unheard-of professions, have a language among themselves for private use; in short, very desecious, and withal happy creatures, who live upon their wits, or rather upon the lack of wit in others. They will rob you, but not so much by violence as trickery. They live something in the style and on the system of brigands, but there is a nobility about them, if we may say so, that makes them ladies and gentlemen beside brigands, and Greek brigands in particular. The gipsy tribes of Spain have supplied dramatists, poets, and painters with themes all the world over; and though they may be vagabonds, Spain would not be Spain without them.

Malaga, an important city and seaport of Spain, is built along the shore at the foot of mountains gradually descending towards the sea. Westward is the Vega, watered by the great river Malaga; and on the other side rise naked rugged mountains overhanging the shore, and scarcely leaving room for the town. The most imposing view of Malaga, however, is from the sea. It stands in the centre of a wide bay flanked by lofty mountains and by the picturesque ruins of its ancient fortifications and castle, which cover the hill rising immediately to the east, and seem, from their great extent, like the remains of a former state. The streets, as in all Moorish towns, are very narrow. In all the town there is only one square, and the churches as well as convents are so crowded among the houses that what beauty they have is hidden. The Alameda, or public walk, is the only handsome feature of the town. The buildings around it are many and magnificent. The other parts of Malaga consist of a heap of dirty narrow intricate streets. The chief public buildings and establishments are, a cathedral, with a chapter, four parish churches, a bishop's palace, four hospitals, a legal seminary, royal college of medicine and surgery, a foundling asylum, a large depot for convicts, a custom house, and two endowed schools. On a sharp point of rock commanding the city stands a fine old Moorish castle, in good preservation, built on the site of a Roman fortress, but still wholly of Arabic architecture. Considering its shape and situation, it is altogether a very curious structure. Another Moorish building in tolerable preservation was formerly the *darsena*, or dock for the ancient galleys, now used as a storeroom. Malaga not being a shipbuilding port, the number of registered buildings is not very great. Next to its wines, the chief exports of Malaga are fruits: as raisins, almonds, grapes, figs, and lemons. The general aspect of the population of Malaga is even more Moorish than that of Seville, and affords innumerable pictures of idleness. In the principal streets there are hundreds of poor people doing nothing (if such a thing be possible), sitting on the ground, loling against a wall, or lying on the steps of church doors, wrapped in brown, ragged, and patched cloaks. Malaga, in

fact, is celebrated for idleness and demoralisation. Begging is a very common, and would also seem to be a profitable undertaking. It was made to flourish on account of the ill-judged bounty of the old monasteries suppressed in 1835. Industry is a thing they have heard of in Spain rather than experienced, and why is this?—The necessities of life are cheap (ridiculously cheap compared with London prices), and thus the great motive for work is removed. The more respectable classes of the people are agreeable, hospitable, and generally fond of society; the ladies being equally witty and high spirited with those of Seville—quite as showy in dress, and in morals not a whit more strict. Their morals are decidedly loose. One would be tempted to ask with Falstaff, "Is there no virtue extant?" Very little, as far as Malaga ladies are concerned. The Italian opera here is a favourite resort, and many of the ladies, whatever else they may be, are good musicians. Numerous foreigners reside in Malaga, mostly English and Americans, who form the *élite* of society. Many of them have country seats in the environs, the

THE RETREAT OF GENERAL CHANZY.

WRITING from Rennes, on the 18th inst., the special correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—The panic, which drove the inhabitants of Laval to leave with precipitation, seems to have overtaken the people here. Of course, on arriving, there was not a room to be had in the hotels; but I was fortunate enough to get a room at the house of a woman who lets out carriages in this town, and her yard is one continued movement of carriages bringing fugitives in and taking fugitives away. The buffet of the station on my arrival was also a very curious "coup d'œil." Daylight had not appeared when the train arrived, and cold and shivering, ill and hungry, I entered it. A few lights were burning, and did not throw a very brilliant light upon the scene. It was such a medley of costumes, military and civilian, male and female, Oriental and Western, and mixed up with trunks, umbrellas, portmanteaux, and babies, that it was some

time before the eye could make a satisfactory analysis of the part of the picture it rested upon. All these people, some sleeping, some eating, some smoking, and some crying, were huddled together round the tables of the buffet. During my journey from Laval here, and during the couple of hours I remained at the buffet (for not only was I very hungry, but it was better to look for a room by daylight), I had good opportunities for gathering the opinions of the different classes of people around me upon the position of this country and the course which has been, and is being, pursued by the Government, so called, of National Defence. For a long time sensible and respectable people have thought France ought to make peace, and not continue a hopeless struggle; only such an opinion it was safer to keep to oneself.

Since the disaster which has overtaken de Chanzy's army, however, and left Le Mans in the hands of the enemy, everybody says fearlessly that peace ought to be made at any price. In the train an old soldier (a good one) with a bullet through his shoulder, said his opinion was that Gambetta ought to have his neck twisted; and he strongly recommended a sergeant who was on his way to Bordeaux to perform the operation. That man, he said, was the cause of more useless bloodshed than any other man. His opinions were heartily agreed to by all the other soldiers in the wagon. Among the people immediately round the table I had managed to find a place at which was a gentleman in plain clothes, with an umbrella in his hand. In the course of conversation he told us he was the captain of a company of Mobilised National Guards, who, when the camp of Conlie was raised, dispersed of themselves; and "I have been hunting them up ever since." He went on to say, "I have found fourteen of those lost sheep already, and now I am off to St. Malo, where there are about thirty more who have been arrested, and are going to be tried by a court-martial."

He said he should not spare words or refrain from giving his opinion freely to get them off; for he thought that the camp of Conlie was the most insane, if not the most iniquitous, thing that had ever been done in that way. He said that men were collected without clothes or arms, and kept there simply to enable Government to say that there were so many thousand men there. When the men of Brittany started from their homes, without kit or weapons, the answer to every inquiry was, "At the camp of Conlie there is everything." When it was suggested that these men were being sent off without any commissariat arrangements for the road, they were told "at the camp of Conlie, &c., &c." Thus, "at the camp of Conlie," everything was said to be in apple-pie order, instead of which there was nothing but an exotic surface of mud, which presently became one of snow and ice, upon which the men sickened and died, for there were no hospital arrangements.

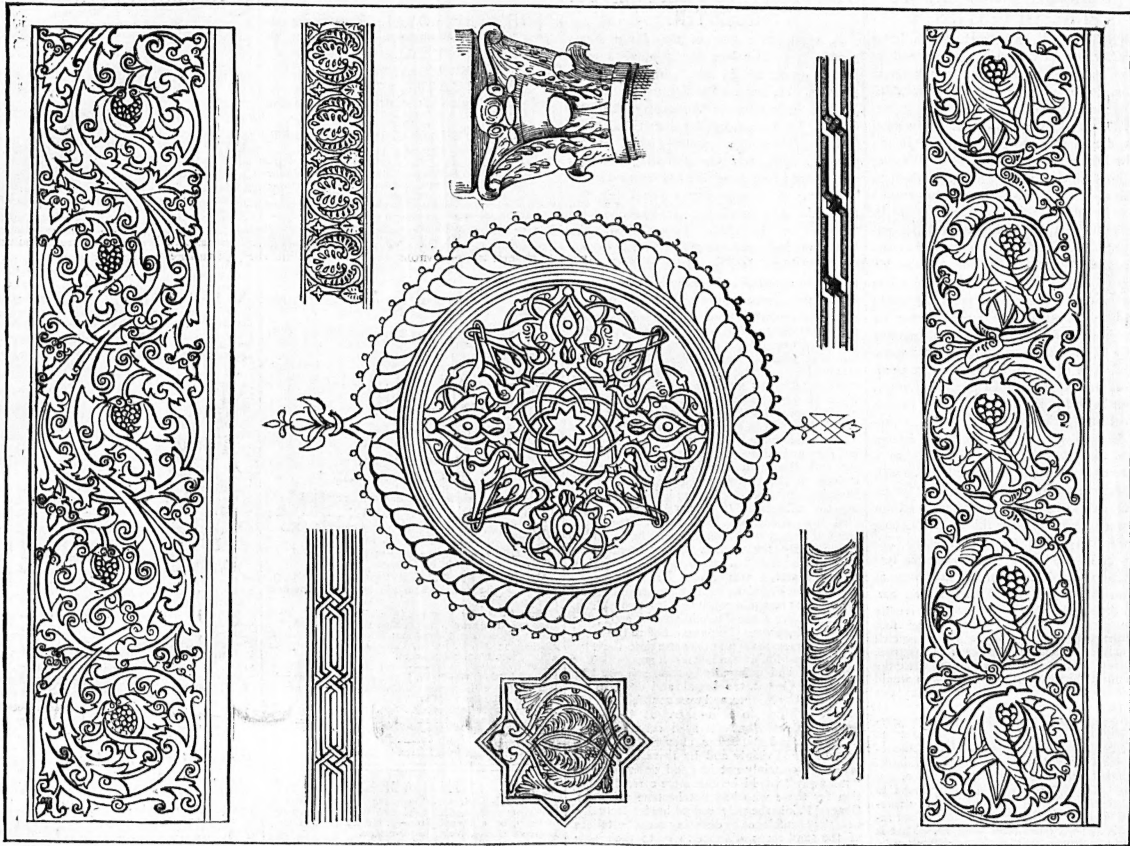


A SPANISH MENDICANT FAMILY.—BY GUSTAVE DORE.

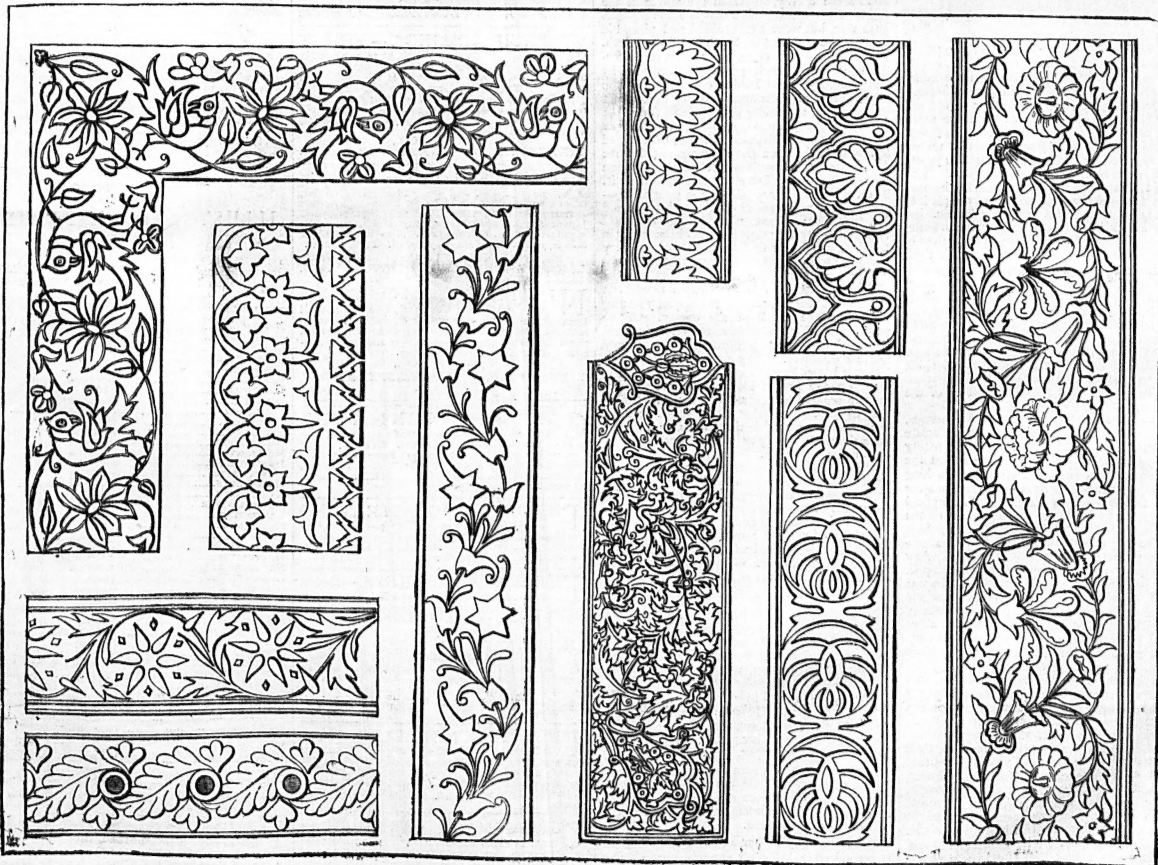
beauty of which is not surpassed in any part of Andalusia. The weather during summer is intolerably hot, and at this season the inhabitants exclude the sun as much as possible, and remain at home during the day; but in the coolness of evening the whole population is astir, and after nightfall the young people bathe for hours in the sea, a practice quite as conducive to health as pleasure.

SPAIN.—Senor Martos, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has drawn up a Circular despatch on the future foreign policy of Spain. Its contents are of a Conservative tendency, and express a desire to keep up friendly relations with the Papacy. The Circular has been approved by the Ministers in Council. The Montpensier party have held a meeting to agree upon their future line of conduct. The Republicans have issued a manifesto advising their party to vote at the elections.

ARABIAN AND SARACENIC.



INDIAN.



THE A. D. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(See page 58.)—TO BE CONTINUED.

HAMILTON'S MODERN IN-
STRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, 75th
EDITION, 4s.; free by post for 28 stamps. "It is
unapproached by anything of the kind that has hitherto
been produced."—*Oriental Circular*. "It is, par ex-
cellence, the book for beginners."—*Scholastic Register*.

THE THREE LITTLE PIGS.
New Comic Song. By A. S. GATTY. Free by
post 18 stamps.

A WEDDING MARCH, founded on
National Melodies. By W. H. CALCOTT. A
contribution to an approaching ceremony. Beautifully
illustrated. Piano solo, 3s.; duet, 4s. each. Post free
at half price.

THE LOUISE QUADRILLE, for
the Pianoforte. By C. H. MARRIOTT. Price 4s.;
post free at half price. "Thousands will purchase this
quadrille for the sake of the frontispiece, which is one
of the most elegant we have ever seen."—*Vide Wor-*
cester Herald, Nov. 12.

TO ORGANISTS—Second Edition
of Hopkins and Dr. Rimbault's Great Work on
the "History and Construction of the Organ" is now
ready for delivery, in whole cloth boards, 10s. 6d., price
£4 11s. 6d., postage free.—London: Published only by
Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

THE MIDLAND LAND AND INVEST-
MENT CORPORATION, LIMITED.
Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

ADVANCES made upon approved
FREEHOLD OR LEASEHOLD SECURITIES.
Deposits received at Interest.
The Directors are prepared to negotiate for the pur-
chase of Freehold Estates.

225] HENRY ALLBUTT, Secretary.

FINE FLAVOURED STRONG
BEEF TEA at about 24d. a pint. ASK FOR
HIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Meat, requiring
Baron Liebig, the Inventor's Signature, on every
jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness. [334]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Established upwards of Half a Century.

MR. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT
DENTIST.

Has Removed from 65, New-street, to
11, BENNETT'S HILL, 11,
(Next to the Bank of England.)

WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 a.m.
UNTIL 6 p.m.

Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.

N.B.—Only one Visit required from Country Patients.

Notice particularly Name and Address. [135]

HAWKES AND ROLANDI,

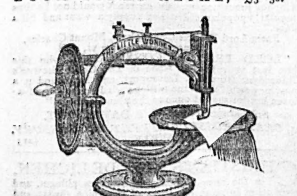
LOOKING GLASS
MANUFACTURERS.
CARVINGS AND
GILDERS.
135, BROMSGROVE-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [83]



FORDER & CO'S CELEBRATED
LIGHT GIGS. Weight, 3 cwt. In stock; ready to
take home with you. CARRIAGE WORKS,
WOLVERHAMPTON. [159]

SLATER & CO'S
LITTLE WONDER LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.

BOTH SIDES ALIKE, £3 3s.



REDUCTION IN PRICE OF SEWING
MACHINES, with all the latest Improvements.
The Wheeler and Wilson's, £5 10s.; No. 3 Howe's,
£6 10s.; No. 2 Thomas's, £7 1s. Patching Machines, for
Repairing Old Boots, or general work, £2. Any other
machine repaired or altered. Second-hand Machines, £2
—N.B. Slater and Co.'s Manufactory, 15 and 19,
Edmund-street, near the Town Hall. [36]

STAR TEAS
2lb 5/- 3lb 7/6 6lb 14/-

LOCK CANISTERS, 15, 30, 45, 60, and 25, each
7d. WORCESTER ST. BIRMINGHAM. [183]

APPLIED **NEURALINE.** EXTERNALLY.

THE INSTANT CURE FOR
TIC-DOLOREUX, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, TOOTH-
ACHE, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL NERVE PAINS.

Prepared by LEATH & ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, 5, St. Paul's
Churchyard, corner of Doctors' Commons, and 9, Vere-street, W.; and
sold by all Patent Medicine Vendors. [241]

Price 1s. 1d., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. per bottle.
The Cuts show Nerve-centres, and where Neuraline should be applied.

SAFE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.
Dividends, 10 to 20 per cent.
Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (Post Free).
(THIS MONTH'S NUMBER NOW READY.)

It contains all the best-paying and Safest Stock and Share Investments of the day.
SHAREHOLDERS, INVESTORS, TRUSTEES, CAPITALISTS
Will find the above Investment Circular a safe, valuable, and reliable Guide.
Messrs. SHARP & CO., Stock and Share Brokers, 33, Poultry, London, E.C. (Established 1852.)
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C. [419]

TURKISH,
VAPOUR, SUL-
PHUR, AND MEDI-
CATED BATHS.
No. 21, CRESCENT,
CAMBRIDGE-STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
Open daily for Ladies
and Gentlemen (Sundays
excepted) from 8 a.m. till
8 p.m.

LIST OF TERMS ON
APPLICATION.

N.B.—The only Establishment in the Midland Coun-
ties where you can have such a variety of Baths for the
purposes of luxury and health.

JAMES MELLING, Proprietor.
MISS MELLING, Superintendent of
the Ladies' Department. [393]

FLAGS FOR HIRE
Suitable for any purpose
apply to
LEGG & COMPANY
Flag & Banner Painters
131, BROMSGROVE ST. BIRMINGHAM. [19]

**OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND
FOREIGN PATENTS and for the REGIS-**
TRATION OF DESIGNS.
1, BENNETT'S HILL and 56, ANN-STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Full instructions may be obtained upon application
to Payne and Talbot. [551]

PATENT Metallic Air-Tight
COFFINS, combining all the advantages of
Wood, Steel, and Lead and Oak Coffins, can be ob-
tained at once on application to the Head Office of
the
PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFIN
COMPANY.
158, GREAT CHARLES STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
Prices, &c., sent post free. [501]

PROTECTION FROM FIRE
BRYANT & MAY'S
TRADE MARK
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
TRADE MARK
THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST
DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. [410]

CHARLES ALLDRIDGE AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BILLIARD TABLES
BAGATELLE
TABLES.
Works & Show Room:
REGENT PARADE,
CAROLINE ST.
BIRMINGHAM. [594]

WILLCOX AND GIBBS'
SILENT
SEWING MACHINE.
MACHINES TAKEN IN
EXCHANGE
Machines on Hire.
T. S. TONGUE,
3, BULL-STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [456]

"Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters,
and he that hath no money: come ye, buy, and eat;
yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and
without price."—Isaiah, lv.
CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
BRONCHIAL DISEASES, STOMACH,
AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, CURED GRATIS!
No money, stamps, or any equivalent whatever ac-
cepted. As effectually as water quenches thirst, so can
these diseases be eradicated by the RECIPE which will
be forwarded on receipt of stamped envelope.—Address,
Rev. J. D'ALMAIRE, Bloomsbury House, Manchester.

CANTHARIDINE
RESTORATIVE
FOR THE HAIR

Prepared by
H. PEDLEY, FAMILY CHEMIST,
29, HORSEFAIR, BIRMINGHAM.
In 1s. and 2s. 6d. Bottles. [58]

ROUGIER'S QUININE BALSAM
One Shilling. Two Shillings. Three Shillings.

QUININE BALSAM.

THIS PREPARATION is used for
Restoring and Preserving the Hair, preventing its
falling off or discolouring, also retaining its mois-
ture longer than any other preparation of the kind, giving
a beautifully brilliant lustre to the Hair, and preserving the
Curl.

Coarse Hair it renders soft and silky, more pleasant
to the feel and pliable to Curl, and must supercede all
other articles professing the same qualities.
Prepared only by J. ROUGIER, Wholesale Per-
fumer, 55, Union Passage, Birmingham. Sold in Bottles
at 1s., 2s., and 3s. each. N.B.—Every known article for
the Toilet always on Stock. [57]

15 Years Foreman to HOLLINGSWORTH & SCRUTTON.
D. CRANE,
TROUSERS & HUNTING BREECHES MAKER
82, New-street. [132]

CORNS and BUNIONS.—A
Gentleman, many years tormented with Corns,
will be happy to afford others the information by which
he obtained their COMPLETE REMOVAL, in a
short period, without pain or any inconvenience.—
Forward address, on a stamped envelope, to F. King-
ton, Esq., Church-street, Ware, Herts. [238]

THE LANCASHIRE FIRE & LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
With which is now united
BIRMINGHAM FIRE OFFICE.

Lancashire Insurance Buildings, St. Ann's-square,
Manchester.
London—19, Cornhill, Glasgow—South Hanover-street.
Liverpool—28, Exchange-street, East.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS.
Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY
DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of the Company, at
the rate of TEN POUNDS PER CENT. PER ANNUM, free
from Income-tax, and a Bonus of One Shilling per
Share, also free from Income-tax, will be paid at any of
the above offices of the Company, on and after the 20th
instant, between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from
the 14th to the 21st instant.

GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
St. Ann's-square, Manchester, 5th January, 1871.

Birmingham Offices—
UNION STREET,
(Premises formerly occupied by Midland Bank.)
THOMAS SUTTON, Superintendent Fire Depart-
ment.
JOHN A. CUNNINGHAME, Resident Secretary.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS,
NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
WILL FINALLY CLOSE ON JANUARY 14, 1871.

THE EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN DAILY,
From 10 till 5 o'clock;
AND EVERY EVENING,
From 7 till 10 o'clock.
ADMISSION - - - TWOPENCE. [28]

CONEY AND CO.,
CORKSCREW AND FANCY STEEL TOY
MAKERS,
Invite the attention of Merchants and Factors to their
WHISTLE RAILWAY KEYS and Corkscrews, just
Registered by them, in Steel, German Silver, &c.
Light, Compact, Efficient, Cheap.
80 (Top), LIONEL STREET. [718]

JOHN NEILUS,
GENERAL DECORATOR,
5, MOAT-ROW, SMITH-FIELD,
BIRMINGHAM.
Dealer in all kinds of Paper Hangings. [127]

USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KITCHEN,
YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER
AND IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.
Sold in Family Packets at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. [43]

PIESSE & LUBIN'S
CHEF D'ŒUVRE'S
"In peace love times uncaptured stood,
In war he mounts the warrior's steed."
LOVE-LORE
"Towers the court, the courtier's grove,
Then conquers the power of love."
ATELIER DES
FRANCAIS
2, New Bond Street, London. [125]

PALFREY'S, 4, BULL RING
BIRMINGHAM.
JEWELLERS' & PAINTWORKERS'
CELEBRATED WINDOW MARKS.

WINDOW
TICKETS
FOR ALL
TRADES
China and Glass Warehouses,
Grocers, Drapers, and Outfitters. The most effective
and cheapest ever produced.
Largest variety in the world from 6d. the gross. [138]

FACE POWDER.—SAUNDER'S
FACE POWDER, or BLOOM OF NINON,
beautifies and preserves the Complexion, and contains
nothing injurious. Packets 6d. and 1s., free for 46
stamps. Superbulous Hair easily and effectually re-
moved by SAUNDER'S ORIENTAL DEPILA-
TORY. Packets, 2s.; free for 46 stamps.
J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 113, Oxford Street, W. [202]

W. AND H. DEW,
SUCCESSORS TO RICHARD LLOYD,
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSEMEN
AND UNDERTAKERS,
33, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [655]

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World. [218]

THE BIRMINGHAM MOURNING AND
FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
12, NEW STREET.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MOURNING ATTIRE.
BLACK SILKS, in the GREATEST VARIETY
SHOW ROOMS for MOURNING, MILLI-
NEKY, MANTLES, and DRESSMAKING.
Funerals efficiently and economically conducted
in every part of the country.
BACH AND BARKER,
PROPRIETORS. [675]

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE
ART GALLERIES (formerly Winstanley's),
41, Church-st., Liverpool, Established 1819, for the
sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery,
Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets,
Stocks in Trade, and Goods of every description. Con-
signments invited. Cash advanced, if required.
GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
Liverpool. [122]

THE GREAT CENTRAL STEAM
POWER DYEING AND CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT.
Principal Depot: Oriol House, Bull Street, Birming-
ham.
Works: 127, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.
Branch Office: Darlington-street, Wolverhampton.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.
The above are the largest and most complete Dye
Works in the Midland Counties. [415]

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 136.

FOR FEBRUARY.

Price 1s.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.

- 1.—"LONDON FORTIFIED." Chapters VI.—X.
- 2.—"PATTY." Chapters VI.—X.
- 3.—"GIORDANO BRUNO." By ANDREW LANG.
- 4.—"INTO VERSAILLES AND OUT." By JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL, F.R.S. Part II.
- 5.—"CIPHERS AND CIPHER-WRITING." By EDWIN GADSDY.
- 6.—"A FEW WORDS FOR BISMARCK." By EDWIN GADSDY.
- 7.—"M. GUIZOT AND 'THE SPECTATOR'."
- 8.—"GREGARIOUSNESS." By FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S.
- 9.—"EMERSON'S PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS."

MACMILLAN & Co., London.

GEO. REES' MAPLE, ROSEWOOD, & GILT MOLDINGS, best in London.

GEO. REES' PICTURE FRAMES FOR ENGRAVINGS AND PAINTINGS in stock at the lowest prices.

GEO. REES' LITHOGRAPHS, 25s. 6d. per 100, 30s. by 24, all new subjects.

GEO. REES' FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVINGS, from 2s. each.

GEO. REES' CROMOS, from the best masters at reduced prices.

37, DRURY LANE W.C.
(Opposite the Theatre).

BIRMINGHAM CANAL NAVIGATIONS.—The Committee of the Birmingham Canal Company are prepared to receive applications for the issue of shares of £100, at four per cent. per annum, for periods of three, five, or seven years, or to be repayable at six months' notice.

The Committee are also prepared to receive Applications for the issue of shares of the Company's Four per Cent. Perpetual Preference Stock, to be inscribed on the Books of the Company in the names of applicants, free of all expense.

A Commission of 1 (one half) per cent. is allowed to applicants.

Any amount of Stock, not being a fraction of a pound can be subscribed for and transferred.

Applications to be made to Mr. Robert Thomas, Clerk to the Company, at the Navigation Office, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

NOTICE.

G. ORAM supplies on Hire, FURNITURE, BEDDING, GLASS, CHINA, etc. Furniture completely furnished for the week, or any other time. 500 Cane Chairs and Roud Seats for Hire.—Address, 124, Broad-street. Selling off, at a Great Reduction, a Lot of Surplus Stock. BARGAINS.—large and other Office Tables; large Music Boxes, strong and small; Harmoniums, Office Fittings, Counters, round and oval 100 Tables; Bagatelle and Billiard Tables, and folding Boards; large Oak Bookcase; 1,000 dozen Champagne Bottles, at 6d. each; all other kinds of Wine Bottles for sale cheap; 500 Cane Chairs, used once, 2s. each. LOT OF FOREIGN WINES, in Cask, or Bottle, or in Bond, for Sale, at one-half their usual price, and taken back if not approved of; Sample Bottles, delivered anywhere, on approval. Port 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle. 1867 Port and 1868 Sherry, part of Burdett's Stock, at 3s. 4d., worth quite double. Claret, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle. No charge for Bottles. All kinds of Wine Bottles Bought and on Sale in any quantities. Sandeman's celebrated 1863 vintage Ports, 3s. 6d. dozen, or 4s. 6d. per Pipe, for choice for laying down.

G. ORAM'S GREAT FURNISHING MART. 214, BROAD-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. Send for a List how to Furnish a House for £60, £80, £100, and £150.

CANNOCK CHASE COAL. CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY send COAL by Railway, in Trucks to all Stations, and load Canal Boats at their extensive Wharves on the Angley Branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the Colliery, and also at Hednesford Basin, Cannock.

PRICES LOADED INTO BOATS.

DEEP COAL. 11s. 6d. 10s. 6d. per ton.
YARD OR HOUSEHOLD COAL. 10s. 6d. 9s. 6d. per ton.
SHALLOW (one way) 8s. 6d. 7s. 6d. per ton.
HARD COAL. 10s. 6d. 9s. 6d. per ton.
ROUGH SLACK. 8s. 6d. 7s. 6d. per ton.
FINE SLACK. 10s. 6d. 9s. 6d. per ton.

CANNEL GAS COAL. 11,000 FEET OF GAS PER 324 Candles.

Illuminating power of Gas in Standard Candles, 324 Candles.

For prices by Railway, including rate, apply to **JOHN N. BROWN,** 56, Union-passade, Birmingham.

London Offices: 455, New Oxford-street.

June 1st, 1870. [793]

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superlative of all others.—PRIZE MEDALS, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Gold of £15 15s.; Silver from £6 6s.—68, Cornhill; 210, Regent-street; and 79, Strand.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES REPOSITORY, No. 1, CHEAPSIDE, BIRMINGHAM.

MR. J. M. CLAYWORTH begs to inform Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the Public in general, that he will hold his next STUD SALES on THURSDAY, February 2nd, and on SATURDAY, February 16th.

Sales by Auction every Thursday; by Private Treaty Daily.

BOWATERS' PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for their NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.

W. BOWATER, Surgeon-Dentist, &c., 114, Broad-street, Birmingham.

BOWATERS' TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each; by Post, 7s. 14 Stamp.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is supplied at 2d. OLD CAVENDEX STREET, LONDON, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER (late H. Brooks), Newspaper Advertising Agent and Stationer.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is supplied in Bromsgrove and the district by Mr. Palmer, proprietor of the *Bromsgrove Messenger*, who will allow the usual discount to the trade.

ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF LIFE.

Accidents cause Loss of Life.

ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF MONEY.

PROVIDE AGAINST ACCIDENTS

OF ALL KINDS by Insuring with the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

An Annual Payment of £1 to £50, insures £1,000 at Death, or an allowance at the rate of £6 per week for Injury.

£505,000 have been Paid as Compensation

ONE out of every TWELVE Annual Policy Holders becoming a claimant EACH YEAR. For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations to the Local Agents, or at the Offices.

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-ST., LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary. [223]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Lombard-street, and CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1783.

Prompt and liberal Loss Settlements.
Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
GEO. W. LOVELL, Secretary. [610]

NOTICE.

OFFICE FOR THE RECOVERY OF DEBTS, through the medium of the County Court, CHRIST CHURCH PASSAGE, New Street, Birmingham.

SAVING MACHINES IN GENERAL.
Parties having Book Debts for Sale treated with. [111]

ESTABLISHED 1802.
R. SYSON, HOSIER, GLOVER, SHIRT MAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

85, NEW STREET.
(OPPOSITE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.) BIRMINGHAM.

DRESS CAPS, CAPS FOR ELDERLY LADIES, SERVANTS' CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE. THE LAMP KNITTING MACHINE. SEWING MACHINES IN GENERAL. WHEELER & WILSON COMPLETE £5 5s. 6d.

MANWARRING AND ORRAH, LATE SCHOFIELD AND JORDAN, 16, BULL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [57]

CHARLES REEVES, SWORD CUTLER, &c., 20, GEORGE-STREET, PARADE, BIRMINGHAM. [103]

MR. J. SWINSON, DENTIST, 102, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. Hours, from 10 till 6. [80]

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. In use the last 70 years for INDIGESTION.

In boxes at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. In use the last 70 years for BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

In boxes at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. In use the last 70 years for LIVER COMPLAINTS.

In boxes at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COMPANION TO THE SICK ROOM. THE QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER, the most Fragrant, Refreshing, and Lasting of Perfumes. J. PROCTER (late Thonger and Gray), 104, Broad Street, Islington, Birmingham. [27]

WAR—ORDER OF THE DAY. DRESS RIGHT ABOUT FACE! QUICK MARCH TO THE GLOBE HAT WAREHOUSE for a Gentleman's *à la mode*.

BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED. 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d. NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM, CORNER OF TEMPLE-STREET. [96]

LIVERY BUTTONS. Order your Livery, Crest, Monograms, Police, Naval, Military, and Railway Buttons from PIGOTT and CO., with their Fast Shanks.

Improved TROUSER BUTTONS, made with any Name and Address. St. Paul's-square, Birmingham. Patterns by Post. [79]

GOLD SPECTACLES.—The largest and best assortment of handsome GOLD SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES set with best Pebbles, at 41, Bull-street, Birmingham.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.—The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties. JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull-street, Birmingham. [79]

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, in greatest variety, and of best quality, may be had at lower prices than from any other House in the Midland Counties, from ROUTLEDGE (late THOMAS), 23, BULL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

CONCERTINAS FROM £1 11s. 6d. All separately fitted double-screwed notes. List free. [222]

JONES & SON, 6, Cross-street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is supplied at 2d. OLD CAVENDEX STREET, LONDON, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER (late H. Brooks), Newspaper Advertising Agent and Stationer.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is supplied in Bromsgrove and the district by Mr. Palmer, proprietor of the *Bromsgrove Messenger*, who will allow the usual discount to the trade.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET FURNITURE. GEO. DIACK, 212 & 213, OXFORD-STREET, W., invites public attention to his Stock of Carpets, covering all the manufactures for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Drawing-Rooms, and Chambers; to a unique collection of Silk Fabrics from the most approved Factories in Lyons and Spitalfields. CABINET FURNITURE OF FIRST-CLASS MAKE.

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING SUITABLE FOR THE MANSION OR COTTAGE. 212 and 213, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON. [102]

PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS. MR. WILLIAM J. WATSON, SURGEON DENTIST, (Many years Assistant to Mr. ESKELL, of Bennett's-hill.)

Supplies every description of Artificial Teeth and Gums so largely advertised, at about one-third of the usual charges, being the actual make.

SINGLE TEETH FROM 3s. 6d., SETS FROM £5 10s., INCLUDING ALL CHARGES. Only address, 16, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [40]

PERFECT PAINLESS FIXING Of Everlasting ARTIFICIAL TEETH, BY MR. LYONS, SURGEON DENTIST, 52, NEW STREET, (Nearly Opposite Theatre Royal). FROM 3s. 6d. A TOOTH. [63]

BUYERS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELLERY can have a Liberal Discount for Cash, at SWINDEN and SONS, 27, Temple-street, Birmingham. [96]

PIANOFORTES & HARMONIUMS THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. For Sale or Hire, and on the Three Years' System, AT MR. RUSSELL'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 25, BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE. [118]

REMOVAL. THOMAS UNDERWOOD, LITHOGRAPHER AND STATIONER, FROM CARR'S LANE, TO 42, CASTLE-STREET, (Two Doors from High-street.) [137]

W. AND F. WEBB, BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & WAREHOUSEMEN, 7 and 8, CORN MARKET, WORCESTER.

N.B.—The new and Spacious Show-rooms are now open. Inspection is invited. [78]

DINING & LUNCHEON ROOMS. THE STORES. TOP OF NEW STREET. (Opposite the Town Hall), BIRMINGHAM. J. HILLMAN, Proprietor.

Gentlemen Dining at this Establishment will find every comfort that a large and well-fitted Dining Room can afford.

HOT JOINTS, FISH, SOUPS, &c., From Twelve till Four.

Ales and Dublin Stout of the finest quality. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. [309]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. MISS DRAPER, BERLIN AND FANCY REPOSITORY, from 21, BENNETT'S HILL, to 81, NEW STREET, OPPOSITE THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS. [131]

Agent for Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET FURNITURE.

GEO. DIACK, 212 & 213, OXFORD-STREET, W., invites public attention to his

Stock of Carpets, covering all the manufactures for Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Drawing-Rooms, and Chambers; to a unique collection of Silk Fabrics from the most approved Factories in Lyons and Spitalfields.

CABINET FURNITURE OF FIRST-CLASS MAKE.

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING SUITABLE FOR THE MANSION OR COTTAGE.

212 and 213, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON. [102]

PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS.

MR. WILLIAM J. WATSON, SURGEON DENTIST, (Many years Assistant to Mr. ESKELL, of Bennett's-hill.)

Supplies every description of Artificial Teeth and Gums so largely advertised, at about one-third of the usual charges, being the actual make.

SINGLE TEETH FROM 3s. 6d., SETS FROM £5 10s., INCLUDING ALL CHARGES.

Only address, 16, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [40]

PERFECT PAINLESS FIXING Of Everlasting ARTIFICIAL TEETH, BY MR. LYONS, SURGEON DENTIST, 52, NEW STREET, (Nearly Opposite Theatre Royal). FROM 3s. 6d. A TOOTH. [63]

BUYERS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELLERY can have a Liberal Discount for Cash, at SWINDEN and SONS, 27, Temple-street, Birmingham. [96]

PIANOFORTES & HARMONIUMS THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. For Sale or Hire, and on the Three Years' System, AT MR. RUSSELL'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 25, BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE. [118]

REMOVAL. THOMAS UNDERWOOD, LITHOGRAPHER AND STATIONER, FROM CARR'S LANE, TO 42, CASTLE-STREET, (Two Doors from High-street.) [137]

W. AND F. WEBB, BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & WAREHOUSEMEN, 7 and 8, CORN MARKET, WORCESTER.

N.B.—The new and Spacious Show-rooms are now open. Inspection is invited. [78]

DINING & LUNCHEON ROOMS. THE STORES. TOP OF NEW STREET. (Opposite the Town Hall), BIRMINGHAM. J. HILLMAN, Proprietor.

Gentlemen Dining at this Establishment will find every comfort that a large and well-fitted Dining Room can afford.

HOT JOINTS, FISH, SOUPS, &c., From Twelve till Four.

Ales and Dublin Stout of the finest quality. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. [309]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. MISS DRAPER, BERLIN AND FANCY REPOSITORY, from 21, BENNETT'S HILL, to 81, NEW STREET, OPPOSITE THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS. [131]

Agent for Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines.

DINNEFORD & CO., 172, New Bond-street, London; and of all Chemists.

WATKINS' TOILET CLUB, 6, Union-street, Birmingham.—Hair Cutting and Shampooing, 6d. Particular attention paid to the Hair Cutting, Clean Brushes and Towels. A large Stock of Head-dresses, Plaits, Wigs, Braids, Fronts, etc., to select from. Orders taken are executed on the shortest notice; great care taken in matching the colour. Pomades, Lime Juice, Perfumes, Sponges, Combs, and Brushes in stock at the lowest price. N.B.—A large quantity of Perfume Fountains from 1d. to 1s. [65]

THE EAST INDIA TEACOMpany, 6, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-st., London, appoint Agents in every Town for the sale of their Teas. A good living may be made by this Agency. Apply for Prospectus at above. [853]

CHRISTIAN'S TARAXACUM OR DANDELION CHOCOLATE.

Prepared from the pure inspissated Juice of the Dandelion Root, combined with Chocolate.

A most agreeable Article of Diet for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable to persons predisposed to Affection of the Liver, Spasms, Flatulency, Weak Digestion, or General Debility.

FROM ALL CHEMISTS. Packets, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Prepared only at CHRISTIAN'S NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [717]

MONEY.—From £100 to £3,000.

various Sums, to be immediately ADVANCED on approved Security, at 5 per Cent. per Annum, by MR. JOHN BARNSELY. Offices next the Queen's College, 35, Paradise-street, Birmingham. [866]

MONEY LENT FOR Three Years.

repayable quarterly, on approved Personal Security. THE FULL SUM ADVANCED—Apply (if by letter with four stamps) to JAMES BATE Minories, Birmingham. [827]

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided his breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tin-lined packets, labels, and 10s. 6d. tins. [959]

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

TO CLEAN AND PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE HAMPSON'S FLUORIDINE.

OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE. Three or four drops on the moistened brush is sufficient for one application. It cleanses the enamel, hardens the gums, and sweetens the breath. Invaluable to Smokers. See Dr. HASSALL'S Report and Medical Testimonials. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d., 3s., and 5s. each, by Chemists and Perfumers generally, and by R. HAMPSON, Chemist, 65, Piccadilly, Manchester.

BIRMINGHAM AGENT: ARBLASTER, LATE CHRISTIAN. [534]

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—AGUA AMARELLA restores the human hair to its pristine lustre, no matter at what age. GOSNELL AND CO. have at length, with the aid of one of the most eminent chemists, succeeded in perfecting this wonderful liquid. It is now offered to the public in more concentrated form, and at a lower price. Sold in bottles at 1s. each, also 5s., 7s. 6d., and 15s. each, including brush. [851]

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a Pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.—Angel Passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, London. [852]

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces whickers and thickens hair. 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; sent by post for 5s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London, and all chemists.

HAIR CURLING FLUID.—248, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID cures dandruff, and men's hair immediately it is applied. Sold at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; sent post free for 5s. 6d. and 11s. 6d. Had of all chemists. [13]

THE NUTRITIOUS COCOA FOOD FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. COST, ONE HALF-PENNY PER FEED.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PALMER AND CO., 39, WILSON-STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON.

Delivered free everywhere. One Cwt. equal to 800 Feeds, for 34s. Testimonials, with sample, sent free on application.

Consumers testify that this is the best and most economical Cattle Food to be procured, as, irrespective of its condimental properties, the ground work, being Pure Cocoa, is in itself good cattle value. [68]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and NEURALGIA.

THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; a few doses will cure all incipient cases. Caution.—The extraordinary success of this remedy in the efficacy of Chlorodyne renders it of vital importance that the public should obtain the "genuine," which is now sold under the sanction of the Government, and stamped with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which name is genuine. See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the Times, July 16, 1864. Sold in bottles, 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d., by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Extract from *Medical Times*, January 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

From Lord Francis Conyngham, Mount Charles, Donegal, December 11, 1868.

"LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, who this time last year bought some of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most powerful Medicine will be glad to have half-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 35, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. [213]

CHRISTIAN'S PATE DE LICHEN.

In the form of Lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling, and dryness of the throat, usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventive of all such complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium, it may be given to children as well as adults. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Manufactured only at CHRISTIAN'S, New-street, Birmingham. [408]

GLENFIELD STARCH is the only kind used in Her Majesty's Laundry.

Those ladies who have not yet used the Glenfield Starch are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on the package, and they will say, like the Queen's laundress, it is the finest Starch they ever used.

Printed for the Proprietors, and Published by GEORGE WILLIAMS, at 102, Fleet-street, London, and 108, New-street, Birmingham.—January 28, 1871.